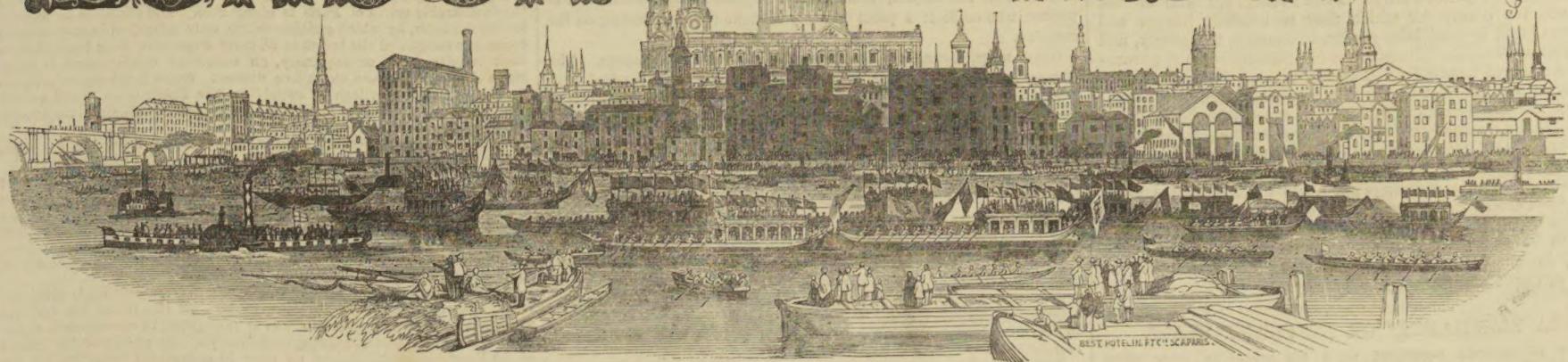


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1853.

[TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

CELEBRATION OF THE EMPEROR'S MARRIAGE.

OUR journal this week fully describes and illustrates the ceremonies by which the marriage announced last week between "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French by the grace of God and the national will, and her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Téba," was on Saturday and Sunday completed. The civil contract, conferring on him all the rights of a husband, and on her all the rights of a wife and an Empress, was solemnly entered into on Saturday evening, at the Tuilleries, in presence of all the great Officers of State, Cardinals, Marshals, and Admirals of France, and of all the Foreign Ambassadors; the religious ceremony, to consecrate and bless the civil contract, was performed at the Cathedral of Notre Dame on Sunday, in the presence of almost innumerable dignitaries and deputations from constituted bodies, and as large a concourse of people as could be conveniently collected in the great temple. All that civil wisdom has invented to give solemnity to an act, and all that religion has planned to sanction and hallow it, were united to give importance and sanctity to the marriage of the Emperor.

This was no ordinary proceeding, and it is less as a marriage than as a great political event that it deserves notice. It is an epoch in the life of the Emperor, and will probably mark an epoch in the destiny of France and of Europe. It separates, as was clearly announced by the Emperor in his speech to the Senate, published last week, the present policy of France from its ancient policy, even from the policy of Napoleon I.; and it separates the present Emperor from the narrow circle in which the Continental Sovereigns have enclosed themselves. It cuts off all hopes of family alliances between them and him, and throws him back more completely than before, on the French people, for support. If that be displeasing to the members of the fashionable circles of Paris, who, perhaps, led Louis Napoleon astray to a hankering after the sanction of the Sovereigns of Europe, it will not be so to the multitude. It unites him more closely

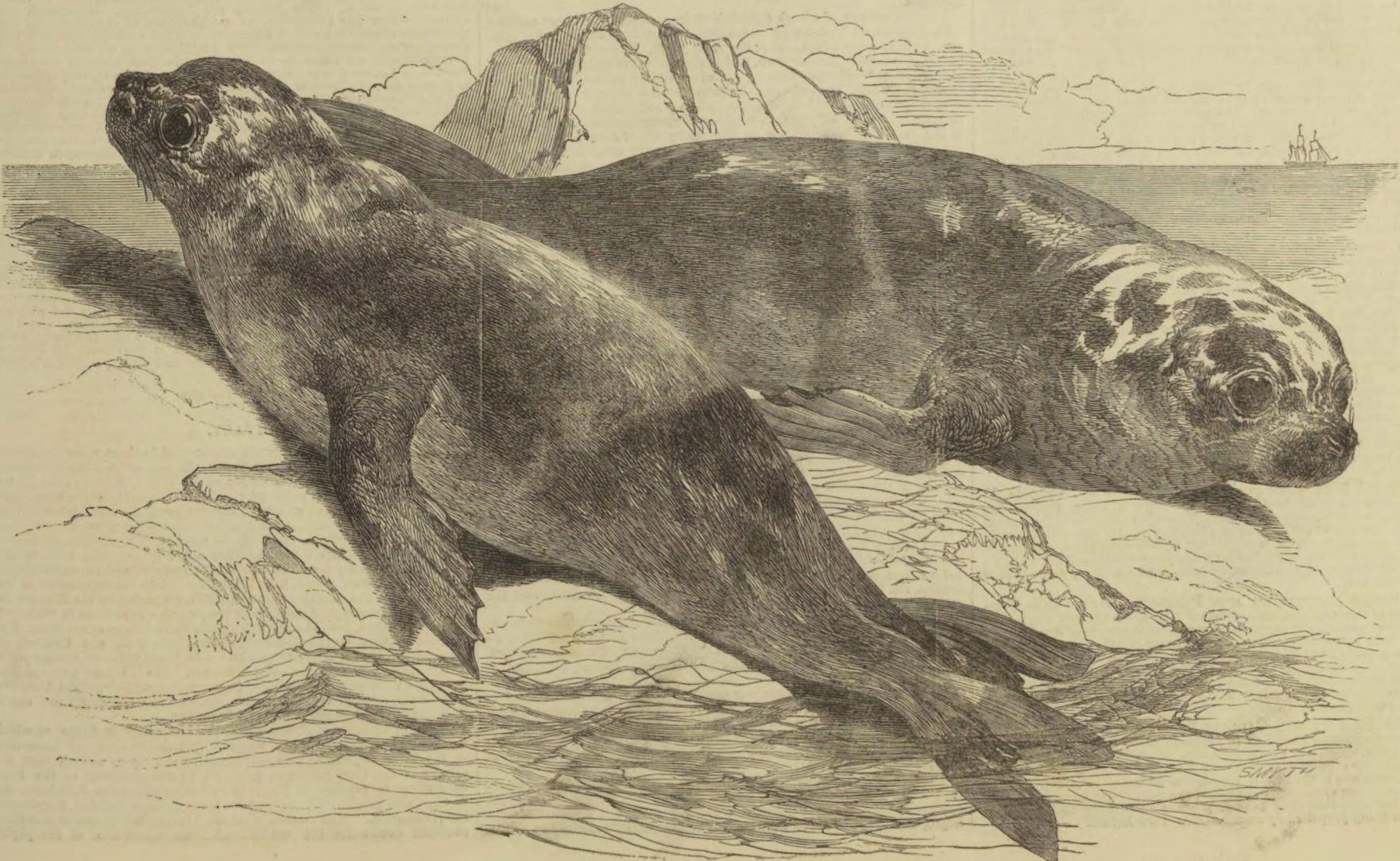
with them, and holds out to them, by the prospect of a succession to the throne, a chance that his power, if it be wisely used, may become firmly established, and France be saved from future revolutions. It seems of a nature to preserve and consolidate the profound peace in the midst of which it is celebrated, and its first result, a happy augury for its future effects, is the release—pardoning, it is called—of more than 3000 of those persons whom the Emperor thought it necessary for the success of his policy to incarcere or to banish in December, 1851. So different from men's anticipations have been, in latter times, the results of measures of high policy, that confidence in any political predictions indicates only forgetfulness of the most recent history. Still hope is in us so predominant—the act is at once so solemn, and so usual a preliminary to settling quietly in life—the engagement virtually taken in the face of the whole world is in its nature so conservative, and so totally the reverse of destructive, that we hail it as the dawn of brighter prospects for France and Europe.

In our estimate of its probable consequences, we cannot forget that, under female influence—to which the marriage avowedly submits Imperial power in France—our own country has been wisely governed, and has increased rapidly in prosperity and morality. Of the antecedents of the lady so suddenly elevated to a throne, we know too little to form a correct opinion of the direction her influence is likely to take; but we know, as the rule, that females are much more compassionate and kindly than men—more impressionable, more affected by the sight of happiness or misery, more under the influence of sympathy and public opinion, and more likely, therefore, to promote gentleness, forbearance, and peace. France has long been conspicuous for deference to females. Her women played a very important, if not always a creditable, part in her first revolutions; and if she may now shudder at the ferocity of her *poissardes*, she may glory in the gentleness and devotedness of a Marie Antoinette; in the energy, if not always wise, of a Madame Roland; and in the heroism, if misdirected, of a Charlotte Corday. The mildness of Josephine tempered and guided to kindness the energy of Bona-

parte; and the Queen of Louis Philippe threw a spiritual and religious grace over his mean and sordid rule. Both general principles, therefore, and the peculiarities of the French, strengthen our hope that political benefits for the world will result from the marriage.

Whatever may be the case hereafter, public policy has too generally been distinct from morality; and rules for private life have rarely been thought sufficient for the conduct of States. The acts of Louis Napoleon for gaining and securing power, or, as he probably believed, for giving a strong and necessary Government to France, capable of protecting the property of individuals and of defending the integrity of the nation, must be judged, not by the strict rules of private morality, but by the usual and only test of public policy—Success. His present position is a decided proof that he is a sagacious, and skilful man. M. de la Guéronnière says—"He is capable of every thing great, and incapable of every thing not grounded on good sense. Audacity with him is the result of deep calculation, nothing more. He is a man of strong sense, because he acts on reflection. Greatness is mingled in his nature with all the force of sound good sense. This duplicate character may be traced not only in all the actions of Louis Napoleon, but also in his writings. In every sentence that falls from his pen may be recognised a mind under the guidance of good sense." These observations are confirmed by his acts, and we may anticipate, therefore, that he will employ as much sagacity and patience to preserve power as he used to attain it. On this principle, we may conclude, if the preservation of peace, the extension of liberty, and the promotion of prosperity be the means of securing his throne, as we cannot doubt they are, that he will now as resolutely adopt them as he adopted very different and very objectionable means to restore the Empire.

He is no longer a young man. He is arrived at that time of life when female influence is, for its moral and soothing effects, peculiarly desired. His passion for empire is gratified—his belief in his fate, which has hitherto governed him in so marvellous a manner, is fully realised—he has acted reasonably and in oppo-



"SEA ELEPHANTS" (ELEPHANT SEALS), FROM THE ISLE OF DESOLATION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

sition to the example of Napoleon in choosing his Empress; and if her influence should be, as we hope it will be, benignant, we may anticipate a still further contrast to his predecessor. The Empress cannot share the feelings and the prejudices of the Old Guard; and by her influence she may help both countries, for their mutual interest, to bury old animosities in oblivion. From such considerations, let us hope fervently that the marriage is the inauguration of a new political era in France.

Though the future be dark—though the national finances be in a state that is not wholesome—though dangers without number must encompass the path of any man who rules over a people that have made so many Revolutions as the French, and who do not understand, the liberty for which they so ardently hunger and thirst—yet much is possible to genius, to courage, to honesty, and to administrative skill. The greatest impediment to good government is a sense of instability. The marriage of Louis Napoleon tends to remove it. Let him wisely take advantage of the great movement he has made. Let him put order into the national finances, let him gradually unloose his grasp over the free expression of opinion, let him decentralise by degrees the enormous Governmental agency of the capital; let him encourage trade and commerce, art, science, and literature; and let him form a strict alliance with Great Britain, so that the two nations may always trade, and never fight, with each other; and it is possible, and greatly to be desired, that the dynasty of the Bonapartes may produce, in the fulness of time, as many Sovereigns as the dynasty of Capet and Bourbon.

"SEA ELEPHANTS," OR ELEPHANT SEALS.

The pair of animals portrayed upon the preceding page were brought by the *Australasian* steam-ship, and are believed to be the first specimens which have been received in this country. These were captured on the Island of Desolation, south of the Cape of Good Hope; when caught, they were between four and five weeks old; they are now about thirteen weeks. They weigh nearly three hundred weight each; but the Elephant Seal, when full grown, sometimes weighs five tons, and upwards; hence its name, as well as from the short proboscis with which the full-grown male is provided: "compared with any ordinary seal three or four feet long," says Mr. Lizars, "this enormous animal appears like an elephant when compared to a sheep." When a flock repose on the shore, some of them keep watch, and, if alarmed, down they go to the sea. Their gait is very singular; their motion being a kind of crawling, during which their body trembles, like a great bag of jelly. At the end of the third year they are stated to attain a length of from eighteen to twenty-five feet, and upwards, when they increase principally in fatness.

Weddell, in his "Voyage towards the South Pole," says:—"It is curious to remark that the Sea Elephant, when lying on the shore, and threatened with death, will often make no effort to escape into the water, but lie still and shed tears, only raising its head to look at the assailants; and though very timid, will wait with composure the club or the lance which takes its life. In close contact, every human effort would be of little avail for the destruction of this animal, unwieldy as it is, were it to rush forward and exert the power of its jaws; for this is enormous, that in the agonies of death, stones are ground to powder in its teeth."

The Elephant Seals are, however, a harmless race, never attacking man unless in defence of themselves and their young. One of Anson's sailors lost his life by exasperating a mother in whose presence he skinned her young one. But their disposition is affectionate and gentle; and a young one petted by an English seaman, became so attached to his master from kind treatment for a few months, that it would come to his call, allow him to mount upon its back, and put his hands into its mouth. The specimens just brought by the *Australasian*, during the passage, recognised such persons as were kind to them; they did not eat throughout the voyage.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.—Her Majesty's Government have made arrangements for the conveyance of mails to Australia once in every month, in future, by the establishment of a packet to run once in two months from Singapore (in connection with the Indian mail of the 4th of the month *vid* Southampton, and of the 8th of the month *vid* Marseilles) alternately with the line of mail packets, *vid* the Cape of Good Hope, sailing from Plymouth on the 3rd of every second month. The mails for Australia will accordingly be made up in London during the present year on the following days:—March 4, morning, *vid* Southampton and Singapore; March 8, evening, *vid* Marseilles and Singapore; April 2 evening, *vid* Plymouth and the Cape of Good Hope; May 4, morning, *vid* Southampton and Singapore; May 9 (the 8th of the month falling on Sunday), evening, *vid* Marseilles and Singapore; June 2, evening, *vid* Plymouth and the Cape of Good Hope; July 4, morning, *vid* Southampton and Singapore; July 8, evening, *vid* Marseilles and Singapore; August 2, evening, *vid* Plymouth and the Cape of Good Hope; September 3 (the 4th falling on Sunday), evening, *vid* Southampton and Singapore; September 8, evening, *vid* Marseilles and Singapore; October 3 (the 2nd of the month falling on Sunday), evening, *vid* Plymouth and the Cape of Good Hope; November 4, morning, *vid* Southampton and Singapore; November 8, evening, *vid* Marseilles and Singapore; December 2, evening, *vid* Plymouth and the Cape of Good Hope. All letters and newspapers for the Australian colonies (except such as may be specially addressed "*vid* Marseilles") will be forwarded by the packets *vid* Plymouth, or *vid* Southampton, according as they may be posted in time for either line of packets. Postmasters will see that this regulation differs from the regulation laid down for the despatch of letters to India, &c., which as a rule are forwarded *vid* Marseilles, unless specially directed to be sent by another route, while letters to Australia will be conveyed by the long sea route as the rule, and only *vid* Marseilles when so directed. This is necessary, as letters *vid* Marseilles can only be forwarded to Australia once in two months, and, if inadvertently posted without any special address, would be subject to a very long delay. The postage upon letters for any of the Australian colonies when conveyed by packet, either *vid* Plymouth or *vid* Southampton, will be 1s. the half ounce; and when addressed to be sent *vid* Marseilles, 1s. 10d. if under a quarter of an ounce; 2s. 3d. if weighing a quarter of an ounce and not exceeding half an ounce; and so on according to the scale in operation for charging letters to India. Newspapers, posted in accordance with the regulations, will be transmitted, by packet, free of charge, but will be liable to a postage of 3d. each when sent *vid* Marseilles. The postage upon both letters and newspapers must be paid in advance.

WEST INDIA, PACIFIC, AND MEXICAN MAILS.—The Royal mail steam-ship *La Plata*, Capt. C. H. Weller, has arrived at Southampton, with the usual West India, Mexican, and Pacific mails, in charge of Lieut. O'Reilly, R.N., Admiralty agent. *La Plata* also brings mails from the west coast of South America, received at Panama by the *Bolivia*, which vessel had on freight 175,525 dols., for transmission to the Bank of England. *La Plata* brings forty-two passengers, and on freight and specie to the total value of 1,000,000 dols., of which 732,000 dols. is in silver, and 323,000 dols. in gold. She has performed the voyage from St. Thomas' in fourteen-and-a-half days. No cases of yellow fever have occurred. The ship was instantly admitted to pratique. At St. Thomas' the yellow fever had almost ceased. The following deaths among the company's officers are reported:—Mr. Henry Edey, purser; Mr. Henry Channell, purser of the *Thaumas*; Mr. Pringle, late purser of the *Parana*; Messrs. Woolley and Allan, midshipmen; Messrs. Irvine and Baker, engineers of the *Dee*; Mr. Hammond was left at Cartagena, but had passed the worst stage. Out of thirteen of the *Parana*'s crew left in hospital, six had died.

The Royal Mail Company's steam-ship *Parana*, Captain F. Woolley, with the West India mails, in charge of Lieut. Barrow, left Southampton on Wednesday. She had a full cargo, and specie to the amount of £50,000, £30,000 of which was in five-franc pieces. She had upwards of eighty passengers. The General Screw Steam-Shipping Company's steam-ship *Queen of the South*, having undergone a thorough refit, made a trial trip on Tuesday, at the measured mile at Stokes Bay, which proved highly satisfactory.

THE STEAM NAVIGATION AND PASSENGER ACTS.—The Commissioners of the Customs have directed the collectors and controllers of the several ports in the kingdom to transmit a return of expenses incurred at their respective ports under the Steam Navigation Acts, 9 and 10 Vic. cap. 100, and 11 and 12 Vic. cap. 81, and the Passenger Acts, 12 and 13 Vic. cap. 33, and 14 Vic. cap. 1, from the commencement of those acts to the 5th January, 1853, distinguishing each year respectively, observing that the amount of salary to the officers concerned is not to be included in the expenses.

SECOND TRIP OF THE CALORIC SHIP "ERICSSON."—The distance from Governor's Island to her turning-point and back was about eighteen miles, which was accomplished in two hours and a half. The greatest number of revolutions made on the trip was 10⁴, and the greatest speed attained was at the rate of nine miles an hour. The trip was not made to show her speed, but to convince the public that the parties interested in her have succeeded in their promise of proving the capability of a vessel being propelled by caloric. *New York Herald.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.

The French newspapers give a most brilliant account of the ceremonies of Saturday and Sunday; and, according to them, the splendour of the preparations was equalled by the enthusiasm of the people. We, however, as true chroniclers, influenced by neither fear nor favour, beg leave to give a faithful and impartial statement on this subject, from our own impressions and from those of persons who made it a point to study the tone of public feeling on the occasion.

Great magnificence was displayed in all the arrangements. The decorations of Notre Dame and all the ceremony were marked with the utmost splendour that the pomp of Roman Catholic worship could devise. The cortège was extremely imposing, and the equipages struck us as inferior to our own Royal State carriages in but one respect—the horses; for, though some of them were very handsome, they were the ordinary bays employed in the every-day service of the Imperial household, and wanted the classic dignity suited to the style of the carriages and the occasion; the colour also contrasted ill with the crimson and gold of the harness. Gold and silver, and jewels, and costly stuffs were not wanting to make up the sum total of the affair; and the grace, graciousness, and beauty of the bride could not fail to waken some few sparks of chivalrous admiration and enthusiasm, as, pale from deep emotion, she passed, bowing, with a mixture of timidity and dignity, to the assembled multitudes; yet all failed signally to waken any demonstration of heartfelt welcome or applause.

A trifling circumstance occurred, which, to the superstitious, was certainly an event of evil augury. The entrance of the temporary porch erected to shelter the personages of the procession while entering the carriages was, by some miscalculation, not made sufficiently high for the purpose, and as that which was to contain the Imperial couple drove up, it caught the crown fixed on the top, and broke it.

At the civil contract the emotion of the bride was, we were informed by a person who was close by her, so great as to require the exercise of the utmost self-control. Her dress and demeanour were marked by extreme simplicity; not a single jewel appearing on the pink silk gown, which, with a small clematis wreath, formed her toilet on the last day of her position as a private individual. After the ceremony, Madame de Montijo returned to her former residence at the Place Vendôme, where, we believe, it is her intention to remain, declining to resign her privacy and independence in consequence of the change in her daughter's situation.

Every night of this week has been marked by *fêtes* at the different Ministries, all more or less magnificent, and all in *grande toilette*, and many in Court dress. One of the "signs of the times" is visible in this particular by the display in all the hosiers' windows, of every possible contrivance of art to supply the deficiencies of nature in the development of "calves;" certainly the present generation seems to be woefully poor in this respect, if we are to judge by all the excitement and all the ingenuity called forth to meet the exigencies of the occasion. The ball of the Senate is to be the crown of all these official splendours, from the magnificence it is to display; and, more than all, from its being the first appearance of the Empress.

As we predicted, the success of "l'Oncle Tom" at the Gaîté becomes every day more decided. At the Théâtre Lyrique appears a ballet which is really a *tour de force*, the whole being composed, and the principal parts of both music and dancing executed by St. Léon. "Le Lutin de la Vallée," which is the name of this singular production, is no less remarkable for its merit than for the circumstances of its composition. The legend may be related in half a dozen lines—which is, to our thinking, in itself an advantage; it being difficult to unwind the mazes of a complicated plot by *pirouettes*, *entrelacs*, and *pas de zephyr*. A certain Count Ulric, whose filial devotion is, as our readers will agree, of a most remarkable extent, has lost a miniature of his mother, and such is his desire to recover it, that he declares his readiness to bestow his hand on the finder. Katti, a dumb orphan, brought up from charity by Dame Brigitte, is the fortunate discoverer of the lost treasure, whereupon the worthy dame, wishing her own daughter to obtain the promised recompence, steals the portrait from Katti during a most ill-timed fit of somnolence. This mischief our friend the *Lutin*, a spirit of the most virtuous and praiseworthy description, repairs, by restoring the medallion to the orphan; who becomes the wife of Count Ulric. So much for the legend: far more may be said for the dancing of St. Léon himself, for that of Madame Guy Stephan, and for one of the most extraordinary performances, by the former, on the violin, which, commencing by a simple and popular air, introduces therein all the sounds of the farm-yard with a fidelity really inconceivable with such means. There is a moonlight dance, in which the *Lutin*, bounding amid the spray of a cascade, traces, with a series of movements the most gracefully fantastic, a number of magic circles round his *protégé*, which has an effect of poetry and mystery, and of vapoury lightness, beyond all description. Nor is Madame Guy Stephan behind in sustaining her *rôle*. To extreme elasticity and remarkable finish and correctness, she unites the poetry and grace requisite for such a part; and, in order to display the versatility of her talent, she performed a madrilena, which called down thunders of applause.

The first volume of a book (which is to be concluded in three) entitled "La Jeunesse de Madame de Longueville," is exciting considerable interest in the literary world. It is the work of M. Victor Cousin, an historian of established reputation, which cannot fail to be increased by the present production. M. Cousin, however, writes rather too much *en amant*, captivated by the personal charms of the object of his admiration, and hardly enough *en historien*, judging impartially of facts. The question on which he expends volumes of energy and argument, is that of the result of the small-pox on the beauty of his departed *inamorata*. He vehemently denies that the malady in any way affected her charms, and triumphantly cites various passages from contemporary correspondents in support of his opinion—none of which, we regret to say, seem to us in any way conclusive of the fact. The book is, however, one of remarkable merit and interest, take it all in all, and those who have read the first volume will gladly hail the appearance of the succeeding ones.

A report, the truth of which we have little reason to doubt, announces an approaching change of Ministry, in which M. Morny is to take a conspicuous place.

The Emperor and Empress returned to Paris on Wednesday from Saint Cloud. They were received with respect by the crowd, but without the slightest display of enthusiasm. Without attaching too much importance to this absence of enthusiasm, the fact is deserving of notice. On his arrival the Emperor went to the Tuilleries, to preside at the Council of Ministers. It is now believed that the Ministerial modifications consequent upon the opposition expressed by the Cabinet to the Emperor's marriage, will involve the resignation of all the present Ministers except two—M. Fould, the Minister of State; and M. Ducos, Minister of Marine. M. de Morny takes the Interior; M. Walewski, Foreign Affairs; General Canrobert, or General Randon, War. M. Bineau succeeds the Count d'Argout as Governor of the Bank of France; and the son of the Count d'Argout is to be appointed a Receiver-General. The Marquis d'Audifret is again spoken of as likely to be the new Minister of Finance. M. Carlier, former Prefect of Police, will probably take office with M. de Morny.

The Bourse has been much agitated since the Emperor's marriage. On Tuesday, the Three per Cent fell to 78f. 10c. *en liquidation*, but rose to 78f. 80c., on an announcement of the change of Ministers. On Wednesday, the Bourse was more firm than for some days past, and the price of public securities rose slightly.

Addresses of felicitation on the Emperor's marriage continue to be received from the principal towns of France. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains addresses from Amiens, Clermont, Bar-le-Duc, Dijon, Nantes, Strasburg, Metz, Montrésor, Bordeaux, Melun, St. Etienne, Arras, and Napoléonville.

Nothing has yet appeared in any of the Ministerial journals to confirm the rumour of an intention to grant an indemnity to the Orleans family. A declaration has been made in a public *salon* by one of the persons in the confidence of the family, that neither the ex-Queen nor her children would accept anything from the hands of the Emperor in the way of favour.

The Baron Brénier is going to Constantinople to fulfil an extraordinary mission during the *côge* of the Marquis de Lavalette. No doubt need be entertained that the mission has reference to the war in Montenegro, and that the Baron Brénier will be instructed carefully to watch

the intrigues of Russian and Austrian agents at Constantinople. It is thought that the French envoy will be directed to counsel the Sultan to respect the independence of Montenegro.

The Emperor has ordered the *parure* of diamonds offered by the Ville de Paris to be bought on his own account, and the price (£60,000*f.*) charged on the civil list. The brooch presented by the Emperor to the Empress on her marriage, and which contained a portrait of his Majesty, painted by M. Paul de Pommayrac, cost 30,000*f.* A magnificent present of lace has been forwarded to the Empress from the manufacturers of Puy. The Emperor and Empress went on Tuesday to visit the manufactory of Sèvres. His Majesty left 100*f.* for the widow of a recently-deceased artist on the establishment.

A great improvement in certain branches of trade connected with the fashionable world of Paris is observable. The etiquette introduced for official balls, by which gentlemen are only admitted in embroidered coats, has compelled the ladies to be more expensive than heretofore in their toilette; and, consequently, an enormous consumption is being made of sumptuous and expensive dresses. Some shopkeepers who enjoy the exclusive privilege of supplying the fashionable world cannot supply the orders they receive from all quarters for diamond ornaments and jewellery, ball and court dresses.

M. Sobrier, who recently received his pardon from the Emperor, has just quitted the citadel of Doullens, where he had been confined.

The approaching carnival in Paris has called forth some very stringent regulations from the Prefect of Police. No person will this year be allowed to carry any insignia tending to ridicule any character exercising public functions, or to wear any ecclesiastical costume, or any other religious dress legalised by the state; and no masks of any kind whatsoever will be allowed in the streets between the hours of six at night and ten in the morning.

A letter, purporting to proceed from General Changarnier, is going the round of certain Legitimist circles in Paris. In this letter the General expresses a decided opinion that war is inevitable, in consequence of the armaments going forward throughout Europe. He adds, that the friends of the Bourbons ought to lose no time inconcerting measures for the restoration of Henry V. But that, in his opinion, the French people are not suited to a Constitutional Government, and that they must be governed by an absolute Monarch.

A pamphlet has made its appearance in Paris *whi* in the last few days, equal, in violence of animosity to the English nation, to any of the numerous brochures that filled the booksellers' shops during the momentous period of 1840. It is the work of an ardent Legitimist, a provincial advocate, named Frederick Billot. It is entitled "Lettres Françaises," and consists of a series of letters addressed "To Napoleon III., Emperor of the French." "Yes!" this fiery partisan of the elder branch exclaims—

I repeat it, we are proud of our affection for the House of Bourbon, because it is detested by the English. In conclusion, we must, in order that the evil disappear, destroy it in its egg (*dans son œuf*). It is not India or any other foreign point we must invade; people would not permit us; we could not do it. It is to the very heart of Great Britain we must avenge—it is the English spirit we must destroy in its own home. Then indeed the decline of England will be a truth. To say and to do any other thing is to talk nonsense. The time for declarations is past; the word must no longer be other than action, and action the most grave and the last decisive.

I do not hesitate to say, and all France will say it with me, the treaties of 1815 have been infamous, and the peace which followed them thrice shameful. The treaties of 1815 have been imposed by force, by hatred, by jealousy, by brutality, by vengeance! The treaties of 1815 were not accepted by the elder Bourbons, who submitted to them as the victim submits to the will of the brigand who despoils him! They form a page of mud; there is not sufficient blood in the veins of 10,000,000 of men to wash out that immense stain! The question to be settled is not, then, Napoleonism, but national and completely French; and it is, therefore, that I maintain it against all comers. I would say to Henry V. himself, if he filled the throne of his fathers, and if he submitted to those treaties (the stain of which, thank God! his race has as much as possible washed out), "You are not worthy to command Frenchmen."

If I have told the truth, must not the bronze announce in our 37,000 communes that a crusade without truce and without pity be opened against her (England), and ought not the tocsin sound wherever a Frenchman is found to hear it? and ought not the cry of "aux armes" be repeated until millions of men, with the torch and the sword in hand, shall have interred under its own ruins that people (the English) condemned by the universe!

When your victorious flag waves over the tower of London, you will summon the Powers to a general Congress. Then an alliance shall be formed which may indeed be called holy. France will resume her limits, and all the maritime positions to which she is entitled. Her colonies will be restored to her; Malta will be hers, Egypt will exist under her laws. Poland will have her limits with her independence. Russia will be supreme in the East. Constantinople will once more be Christian. Austria will have her part in European Turkey. Hungary will be independent. Prussia will absorb the associated States. Italy will be free from a foreign yoke. Spain and Portugal will form one; and the Meihuen treaty, like so many others, will be pulverised—*mis au pilon*. The seas will be free; for all the same access, the same rights, the same tariffs, the same advantages. There will be no difference. The superiority of one will only be the result of its greater intelligence and activity; it will be man exalted, not as Proudhon means, but according to the sentiment of his interests united to his dignity; and the fraternity of peoples will be henceforth a truth!

The postscript to the work is the *résumé* of the entire pamphlet. It is as follows:—

Prince, I re-open this letter to recall the most ardent of my thoughts. Distrust the English within quite as much, and perhaps more, than the English without.

We have not in France anything which resembles England—let us incessantly repeat it. The English are Protestants, the French are Catholic—they are aristocrats, we are partisans of equality—they are the fathers of privilege and of monopoly in all, we are the initiators and propagators of common rights. The English are for all restrictions, the French are for all liberties—in England the land forms a privileged domain, in France they are for ever abolished; the English only dream of trouble and anarchy to enrich themselves with the spoils of the vanquished—the French only dream of the civilisation, the emancipation, and the grandeur of nations. The English only communicate poison; the French carry life throughout all the countries where they penetrate. We are not, and we cannot be English in any manner. To be English is this day in France to be more than traitor, to be partridges.

Louis Philippe was English to the very nail—that is evident. His Government, his Ministers, were English—that is also understood. All those who were enriched and corrupted were English. It is to them we owe the right of search, the Fritchard indemnity, the continual degradation, and the policy of humiliation—*la politique de chapeau bas*. If an illustrious writer, if one of the greatest of modern publicists, has said, "The Revolution is Orleanism," it

money. It has not as yet been approved of by the Pope, and does not meet with any great favour.

SPAIN.

The marriage of the Emperor of the French with a noble and beautiful Spaniard has been the subject of every conversation at Madrid, and appears to give universal satisfaction. All the journals contain articles in praise of the Empress, and proclaim her elevation to the throne of France as the triumph of virtue and beauty. The Spanish Government have announced to their Ambassador at Paris that they saw with pleasure the matrimonial choice made by the Emperor of the French. Queen Isabella intends to present the French Empress with an Imperial crown, set in diamonds and precious stones. The Duchess of Alba, on her side, is to send her sister a team of eight splendid Andalusian horses. Twenty or thirty Senators were to be created to neutralise the influence of the Opposition in that body.

The Minister of Finance has opened a negotiation with the capitalists to obtain an advance of 59,000,000 reals mortgaged on the property of the Church. The Government is to pay interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. The house of O'Shea, acting in the name of Messrs. Baring Brothers, of London, has undertaken to advance the greatest part of the sum. The Government has also procured resources to enable it to provide for the public wants until the close of March.

GERMANY.

The First Chamber of Prussia are engaged in discussing the construction of the Future First Chamber, or House of Peers. The Government proposes that "the future House of Peers shall be composed of members nominated to this dignity by the King, either for life or with remainder to their heirs male." The great object of the landed aristocracy in connection with this question is to obtain for certain noble families a right of absolute election, or, at least, of presentation to the King for selection, with the hopes of retaining, for the benefit of the squireocracy, a remnant of the old representation by means of the States of the realm.

A new Prussian railway loan of £5,000,000 sterling is announced.

The sale of M. Gervinus's "History of the 19th Century" has been prohibited in the Electorate of Hesse. It is said that the learned advocate for placing better institutions in the place of worn-out monarchies, and better men on the thrones of "no longer respected" Monarchs, is occupied in revising his last historical production.

The Austrian *Lloyd* states that the arrangement of the difference between Austria and the United States has been confirmed by despatches from Washington brought by a special courier. The best disposition is said to prevail in the States towards the Austrian Government.

As we stated last week, the word *briguer*, employed by the French Emperor in his address on his marriage, has given much dissatisfaction in the higher circles at Vienna. In our Supplement will be found a quotation from Mr. O'Meara's work on St. Helena, which will enable our readers to judge whether Louis Napoleon was not justified in using the phrase. But the Austrians assert that nothing but stern necessity induced the late Emperor Francis to consent to a union between an Austrian Archduchess and the victor of Wagram. The pride of the Emperor was deeply wounded when it was necessary to give his consent; and he passed the greater part of the night walking to and fro in his room in great agitation, every now and then exclaiming to his attendants, "It is then my duty to make such a sacrifice for my people?"

The war department at Vienna is preparing for further military action. On the 24th ult., two corvet batteries were sent from Vienna to the frontier, and two days after the regiment Constantine was ordered to Cattaro, with all its equipments and field batteries.

TURKEY AND MONTE NEGRO.

The accounts from the seat of war come to us through doubtful sources, but, so far as they go, they are favourable to the Montenegrins. A Trieste paper says that Osman Pasha of Scutari, (who entered Montenegro by Zabljak), retired into the open country, and took up a position at the foot of a hill. The Montenegrins, taking advantage of a stormy night, stole into the Turkish camp, where disorder and confusion soon reigned. The Turks at last took to their heels. A number of trophies fell into the hands of the victors. They carried off 17 flags, 80 horse-loads of powder, 60 horses, many weapons, silver-mounted yataghans, &c., and 317 Turks' heads. It is the custom of both parties to cut off the heads of their prisoners. In Tzermitska 2000 Montenegrins have repulsed a force of 1200 Turks. Reis Pasha is said to have been driven from his position near Ostroga by Prince Daniel (the Vladika). We prepared our readers to expect that the war between the Turks and Montenegrins would be marked by the most horrible atrocities and cruelties on both sides. We now hear that in Podgoritzka, where Omer Pasha is said to command in person, a Greek priest has been beheaded; in the Nahla Tzermitska nine Christian children have been killed.

Count Leiningen has been despatched from Austria on a special mission to Constantinople to induce the Porte to recognise the state of semi-independence in which the Montenegrins have lived for so many years, to stop the effusion of blood, and to protest against the persecution of the *ayaks* on the frontiers of European Turkey, which Austria announces herself determined to prevent. At the same time a considerable force has been collected on the Dalmatian frontier, fully equipped to take the field under the command of Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, whose influence over the Southern Slavonian provinces has already in former years produced results of such vital consequence to the Imperial Monarchy. An entirely new and important element is thus introduced into what is commonly termed "the Eastern question." If the choice of the Ban of Croatia be confirmed as the commander of the Imperial forces on the frontier, his name is known throughout those provinces as the living impersonation of that warlike Slavonian race which has been crushed for centuries by the Turkish Pashas. From Servia to the Dalmatian coast it is scarcely possible to doubt that a decided indication of support from the Austrian Government would be followed by a very general movement amongst the Christian population.

The Ministry of the Sultan, having rejected the loan, have now dissolved the Bank of Constantinople, the affairs of which are to be wound up.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York state that the President has written a letter to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, entreating him to liberate the Madaias, and offering them an asylum in the United States.

On the 17th, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Marshall asked leave to offer a resolution to place at the discretion of the President of the United States ten millions of dollars, to meet any extraordinary emergencies in our foreign relations which may arise during recess. The House, by a large majority, refused to suspend its rules, and the resolution fell to the ground.

From Canada we hear that the announcement by Sir John Pakington in the House of Commons, that the control of the clergy reserves would be retained in England, aroused much indignation among the Reformers; while the Conservatives gave vent to rejoicings. A little later, the news of the overthrow of the Derby Administration arrived, and the feelings of these two parties underwent a change. It is considered in Canada that the Earl of Aberdeen's Government will have to repeal the Imperial Clergy Reserve Act of 1840. The Reformers of Canada will earnestly press for the secularisation of the clergy reserves, while the Conservatives will leave no stone unturned to prevent such a consummation.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The intelligence from Mexico is of a very serious character. Nearly the whole country is in arms against the Government of General Arista, including the city of Vera Cruz and the fortress of San Juan de Ulua, as well as the whole coast.

The last accounts from the city of Mexico are of the 2nd of January, and they represent the Government as on its last legs. The belligerent forces near Guadalaxara had met, and Generals Monon and Vasquez, first and second in command of the Government troops, are reported to have been killed, and the greater part of their force to have dispersed.

The Chambers had authorised Government at the eleventh hour to make a loan of two million dollars, to be guaranteed by that part of the Custom-house revenue still free, but there was not the slightest hope of its realisation. In fact, at Vera Cruz, they were hourly expecting the news of a rising in the city of Mexico. Business was entirely at a stand at Vera Cruz.

It was generally supposed that Arista's Government could not stand. Vera Cruz seconded the revolutionary movement of Tampico on the 28th December, and the towns of Jalapa, Oraza, and Cordova joined so soon as the news was received at the respective places. The principal feature of the revolution is for the reduction of the tariff and the removal of prohibitions. A commander, representing the civil and military authorities of Vera Cruz, on his way to Cartagena, came up to invite Santa Anna to return. Business throughout the country was very dull, and all classes were anxious for a change of Government, hoping thereby to see business in a more flourishing state. The roads were infested with robbers, scarcely a diligence passing without being attacked.

JAMAICA.

We have advices from Kingston to the 10th inst. The refusal of the Derby Government to enact those measures of relief which the colonists had reason to believe individual members of that Government considered necessary, had spread an entire gloom over the whole country, and sunk the public heart in dismay. It was generally supposed that the House of Assembly, which was to meet on the 23rd ult., would refuse to grant supplies, in consequence of the news from England. Commercial interests, of course, suffered in the general depression. The state of trade was very dull, and many merchants were about retiring from the island. Several persons had already left for Australia, *via* New York, and many more were getting ready for the next opportunity. The weather had been very much against the planters, and the want of labour was severely felt. A poor crop of sugar was expected.

THE BURMESE WAR.

We inserted last week, in the greater portion of our impression, a telegraphic message, containing the intelligence that our forces had sustained some reverses. The details since published confirm the unfavourable impression conveyed by the first accounts, and leave little doubt that the temporary advantage gained over our troops was mainly owing to the inefficiency of Gen. Godwin's arrangements.

Pegu, it will be remembered, was abandoned immediately after its first capture, the General having apparently been of opinion that the Burmese would not dare to re-occupy it. The necessity for a second capture of the place does not seem to have put an end to this excess of confidence. The convoy sent down the Irrawaddy, through the heart of the enemy's country, with ammunition to Pegu, consisted, in the first instance, of only twenty Sepoys. When close to the town, they were attacked from behind a wooded bank of the river by 1500 Burmese, and were all killed or routed, whilst their ammunition fell into the hands of the enemy. Encouraged by this success, the Burmese at once invested Pegu in force, and harassed it night and day. Major Hill, the commander of the garrison, found means, however, to send tidings to Rangoon of his critical position. Six boats, manned with 150 Marines, and a small steamer with 200 Fusiliers, were despatched by the General against a force which now mustered 6000 men flushed with success. The boats were soon attacked by 2000 Burmese, and though the Marines are said to have fought brilliantly—one of them killing eleven of the assailants with his own hand—they were overpowered by numbers, and were forced to retire before the steamer could arrive at the scene of action. At last, aware to the exigencies of the case, General Godwin attacked the enemy with something like a third of their number. Four hundred men were despatched by land, while 1600 proceeded by river under his own command, and drove the Burmese from Pegu, just in time to save the place from being taken and the garrison from being massacred.

The list of persons selected to administer the civil affairs of the province of Pegu, shows how decisively annexation is determined upon. The almost exclusively military designations of the gentlemen named, indicate not less clearly the turbulent character which is expected to mark their avocations in our new territory. The Indian press affirms that the war, so far from being ended, is scarcely begun; and it will probably discover ere long that a war beginning with the annexation of Pegu can only end with the absorption of Burmah.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN DELAVAL CARPENTER, FOURTH EARL OF TYRCONNELL, G.C.H.

THIS nobleman expired somewhat suddenly



on the 26th ult., at his seat, Kiplin, near Catterick, in Yorkshire. He was second son of the Hon. Charles Carpenter, a naval officer of rank, younger son of George, first Earl of Tyrconnell; and succeeded to the title at the decease of his brother George, third Earl, who, impelled by the love of military enterprise, entered the Russian army as a volunteer, and died at Wilna, on the 20th of December, 1812, from excessive fatigue in pursuit of the French forces under Napoleon.

The Peer whose decease we record was born Dec. 16, 1790; and married, Oct. 1, 1847, Sarah, only child of Robert Crowe, Esq., of Kiplin, by whom he had an only child, Elizabeth Anne, born on the 19th of February, 1847, nearly thirty years after her parents' marriage. This infant died on the day of its birth.

The founder of the peerage honours of the Carpenter family, which have now become extinct, was the well-known military commander, Lieutenant-General George Carpenter, who forced the rebels, under Lord Derwentwater, to surrender at Preston, in the year 1715, and was created, four years after, a Baron of Ireland. His grandson George, 3rd Lord, was advanced to the Viscount of Carlingford and Earlom of Tyrconnell in 1761; which latter title had been previously held by Richard Talbot, the famous Earl and Duke of Tyrconnell, the devoted adherent of King James II., and the husband of "La belle Jenyns," the sister of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. The only daughter and heiress of George Carpenter, 2nd Earl of Tyrconnell, married Henry, 2nd Marquis of Waterford, and conveyed to the Beresfords a very considerable estate.

FREDERICK JAMES LAMB, 3RD VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, G.C.B.

THE death of his Lordship occurred on the 29th ult., at Brockett-hall,



after a short illness, arising from gout in the stomach. For many years, as Sir Frederick Lamb and Baron Beauvale, his Lordship held the important diplomatic position of British Ambassador at Vienna. He was born 17th April, 1782, and succeeded to his family honours at the decease of his brother, William Lord Melbourne, the late Prime Minister. He married, February 25, 1811, the Countess Alexandra Julia Theresa Wilhelmina Sophia, daughter of Joachim Count of Maltzan, Prussian Envoy at the Austrian Court; but had no issue. Consequently, all his honours have become extinct. The estates, including Brockett-hall, Heris, and Melbourne, county of Derby, devolve on the Viscount's only sister, Emily Mary, who married first, in 1805, the 5th Earl Cowper; and secondly, in 1839, the present Viscount Palmerston.

STANDING ORDERS.—RAILWAYS, &c.—The standing orders of the House of Commons were compiled with in the case of the following undertakings:—Worcester and Hereford Railway, South Eastern Railway; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston and Eastern Junction Railway; Severn Valley Railway, South Devon and Tavistock Railway, Swansea Vale Railway and branches. The other bills that passed muster were the Sheffield Waterworks, Lowestoft Water, Gas, and Markets; Preston Waterworks, Ormskirk Gas Light Company, Evesham-brdge, and Blackpool Improvement.

VALUE OF LAND IN IRELAND.—A letter from Dublin of Wednesday last, states that "the advance in the rate of discounts does not seem to have produced the slightest effect upon the market value of land in the Encumbered Estates Court. On the contrary, the increasing anxiety for investment in Irish estates not only sustains the market, but has given rather an upward tendency to the rate of purchase for all well-circumstanced properties. A remarkable instance of the great advance in the value of land occurred yesterday in a sale effected in this Court before Mr. Commissioner Longfield. The property was a small freehold estate of 397 statute acres, called Northbrook, situate in the barony of Kilconnel, county of Galway, consisting of part bog, and of the cultivated portion some is unoccupied. A valuation of the entire was made by Mr. Colles, under the direction of the Commissioners, at £157 7s. 6d. per annum, but this was subject to £60 land-rent, £5 4s. 8d. tithe rent charge, and £7 18s. renewal fine on the fall of each life. In fact, the clear annual income cannot be estimated at more than about £88. After a very active competition amongst several capitalists, Mr. J. R. Berwick was declared the purchaser, in trust, for £2615, which is more than twenty-eights years' purchase on Mr. Colles' valuation, deducting the outgoings. Two years since it would have been difficult to obtain a purchaser for a property of this kind, even at one-half the amount realised yesterday."

IMPROVEMENTS IN SOUTHWARK.—A deputation to present a memorial to the Government in reference to public improvements in the borough of Southwark had an interview with Sir William Molesworth, on Monday, at the Office of Works and Public Buildings, in Whitehall-place.

THE WEATHER AND MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN THE YEAR 1852.

JANUARY.—The reading of the barometer for this month, at the level of the sea, was 29.763 in., being 0.174 below its average; the temperature of the air was 42 deg., being 6½ deg. above the average of eighty years; the degree of humidity was 85, complete saturation being represented by 100; the daily range of temperature was 11·4 deg., being 2½ deg. too great; rain fell to the depth of 3·6 in. The average for this month is 1·8 in.—The average number of deaths in the metropolitan districts daily was 155, or 4798 in the month, the expected number based upon the calculation of the previous ten years, corrected for increase of population, was 5422, so that the state of public health was good.

FEBRUARY.—The mean reading of the barometer was 30.044 in., being a little above its average; the temperature of the air was 40·8 deg., exceeding its average by 2·6 deg.; the degree of humidity was 88, the same as its average value; the daily range of temperature was 12·2 deg., exceeding its average by 1·8 deg. Rain fell to the depth of nine-tenths of an inch only.—The average number of deaths daily was 147, or 4264 in the month, being 555 less than the average number, corrected for increase of population.

MARCH.—The reading of the barometer was 30.184 in., being about a ¼ of an inch above its average value. The temperature of the air was 41·3 deg., being near its average. The degree of humidity was 81, which was a little below its average. The daily range of temperature was 18·6, being 5 deg. too great. The fall of rain during the month was 0·2 in., being 1·4 in. below its average.—The number of deaths daily was 172, or 5335 in the month, exceeding the average by 228. This great increase of deaths was attributable to the decrease of temperature, and great difference of temperature during the day. An increase of more than 100 deaths took place in the first week of March, when the temperature was 26 deg. only.

APRIL.—The reading of the barometer was 30.122 in., exceeding its average by nearly a ¼ of an inch. The temperature of the air was 45·9 deg., being about its average value. The degree of humidity was 76. The daily range of temperature was 24 deg., being 7·4 deg. greater than its average value. Rain fell to the depth of 5·10ths of an inch.—The number of deaths daily was 156, or 4691 in the month. The corrected average number was 4392, showing an excess of deaths of 299, and which took place within the first three weeks of this month. After this time an increase of temperature took place, and an improvement was shortly afterwards observable in the public health. The meteorological conditions of this month, as well as of the preceding, were greatly increased pressure, a relatively low temperature compared with those of the preceding months, a great range of temperature, and much less rain than usual.

MAY.—The reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29.563 in., the same as its average value. The temperature of the air was 51·5 deg., exceeding its average by 1 deg. The degree of humidity was 77. The daily range of temperature was 18·6 deg., its average being about the same. The fall of rain during the month was 1·9 in., being that of the average nearly.—The number of deaths daily was 137, or 4254 in the month; the average of ten years, corrected for increase of population, was 4247, differing from the actual number by 93 only. It will be seen that all the meteorological conditions of this month were about the due values.

JUNE.—The reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29.737 in., being below its average by about ¼ in. The temperature of the air was 56·1 deg., being 2 deg. too low. The degree of humidity was the same as its average, 77. The daily range of temperature was 17·1 deg., being 3·1 deg. too small. Rain fell to the depth of 4·6 in., being more than double its average amount.—The number of deaths daily was 135, or 4050 in the month; and the corrected average number was 4227. The improvement indicated in the public health last month was continued throughout this month, there being 167 deaths less than the calculated number.

JULY.—The reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 30.034 in., being rather above its average value. The temperature of the air was 60·6 deg., exceeding its average by 6½ deg. The degree of humidity was 73, being 6 below its average. The daily range of temperature was 24·9 deg., exceeding its average value by 6 deg. Rain fell to the depth of 2·3 in., being about the same as its average.—The number of deaths daily was 126, or 4147 during the month; while the average, corrected for increase of population, was 4796. The temperature varied considerably in the month, and so did the deaths at different periods. In the week ending the 3rd of July (whose mean temperature was 1 deg. in defect), the number of deaths was 937; in that ending the 10th (whose mean temperature was 9 deg. in excess), the number was 1080.

AUGUST.—The reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29.826 in., being 0·148 in. below its average. The temperature of the air was 62·1 deg., being 0·6 deg. above its average. The degree of humidity was 73, its average being 82. The daily range of temperature was the same as its average, 17·9 deg. Rain fell to the depth of 4·1 inches.—The average number of deaths daily was 150, or 4668 during the month, while the average, corrected, was 4748. The temperature, at the beginning of this month, was high, and 1124 persons died in the first week: many of these deaths were attributable to bad sewerage—a fruitful source of mortality in hot weather. The improvement took place towards the end of the month.

SEPTEMBER.—The reading of the barometer for the month at the level of the sea was 29.916 in., exceeding its average by one-tenth of an inch. The temperature of the air was 58·8 deg.; exceeding its average by half a degree. The degree of humidity was 77. The daily range of temperature was 17·4 deg.; the same as its average amount. The fall of rain during the month amounted to 3·9 in.—The average number of deaths daily was 146, or 4359 in the month; the expected number being 5023: so that the public health was good.

OCTOBER.—The reading of the barometer for the month at the level of the sea was 29.864 in., which was slightly above the average. The temperature of the air was 47·9 deg.; being 1·4 deg. below the average. The degree of humidity was 80; its average being 86. The daily range of temperature was 14·6 deg.; exceeding its average by 1·8 deg. Rain fell to the depth of 3·8 in.—The number of deaths daily was 138, or 4270 during the month; the correct average being 4617. This excess of deaths took place for the most part in the second week, the temperature of which was 2 deg. below its average, that of the preceding week having been 6 deg. below its average.

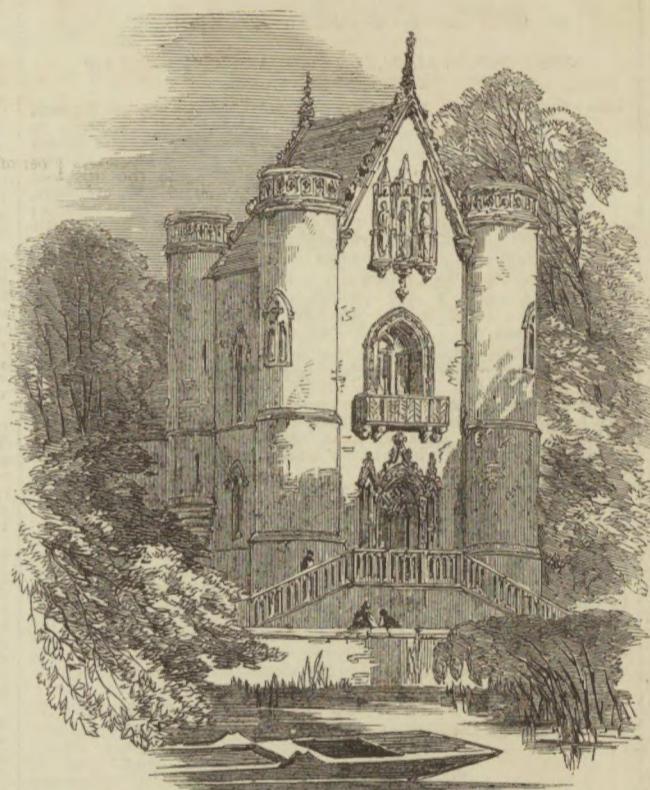


THE CHATEAU OF CHANTILLY.

CHANTILLY.

THE princely estate of Chantilly, which in 1830 descended to the Duke d'Aumale, fourth son of Louis Philippe, has recently been sold in execution of the decree of January 22, by which the property of the Orleans family became confiscated for state purposes by the Government of Louis Napoleon. The sale was effected on the 30th of December last; and the purchasers were Mr. E. Majoribanks and Sir E. Antrobus, bankers, in London. The purchase, which, in addition to Chantilly, properly so called, comprises the forest of Hez, near Clermont, amounts to 11,072,812 francs 55 centimes; out of which, 3,072,812 francs 55 centimes were paid in cash, and the remaining eight millions are to be paid by instalments at different periods. The Duke d'Aumale leaves in the hands of the purchasers a sufficient sum to produce an annual revenue of 110,000 francs for the benefit of the old servants of the house of Condé. The Prince has kept for himself the altar and the ornaments of the chapel of the château, the statue of the Duke of Bourbon, and the monument of the Great Condé. It has been also agreed that M. Soccard should retain space enough in the stables for the accommodation of the Arabian horse, Baba Ali, which served as the Duke's charger in his campaigns in Africa, and particularly at the capture of the Smala, and which is too old to bear the removal to England. The total extent of the demesne of Chantilly is 10,297 hectares, 3 ares, 70 centiares (about 25,500 acres), of which 200 hectares are occupied by the gardens and parks of Chantilly, Sylvie, and Avilly; 50 hectares by the pelouse, 1000 by the park of Apremont, 1000 in arable land, and 8000 in forests. The forest of Hez and its dependencies contain 17,153 hectares, 48 ares.

Chantilly existed as a village, with its château, as early as the year 900. It belonged to the families of Orgemont and Montmorency; but owes its prosperity chiefly to the illustrious family of Condé, to which it belonged from the time of Louis XIII. The old château was taken down, and a new one erected, by the Duke of Bourbon, in 1718. This stately edifice was destroyed in the Revolution, when the Menagerie and Museum, which had been collected by Buffon, were sent to Paris. Some of the buildings were spared, as the smaller château, the palace of Enghien, the kennels and stables, which latter are built in palatial style. Here were lodged



CHATEAU DE LA REINE BLANCHE, IN THE FOREST OF CHANTILLY.

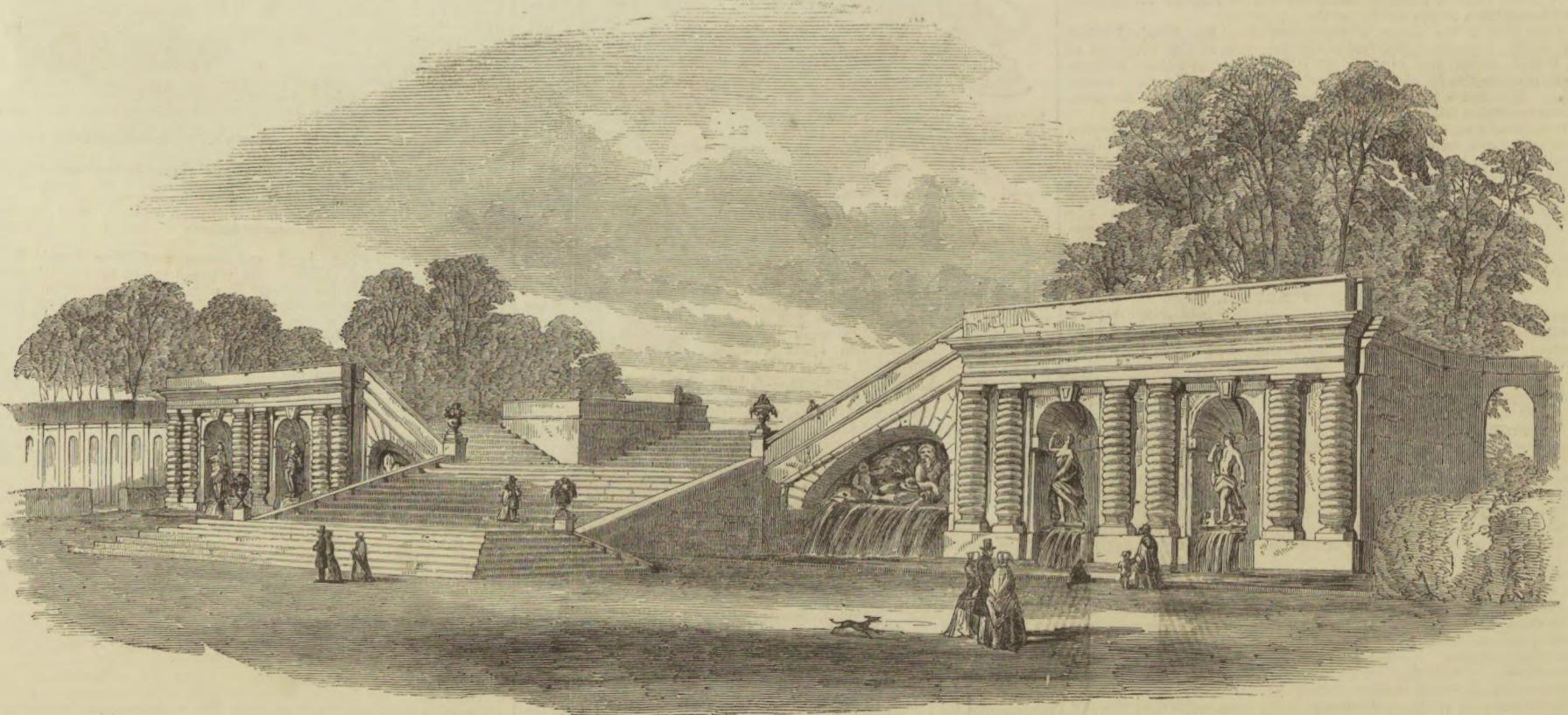
180 horses; and on the first floor is a suite of 50 Royal apartments. On the Restoration, in 1814, the remaining buildings were restored to the house of Condé, and many improvements were made by the Duke of Bourbon, who made it his principal hunting-seat. On his melancholy death, in 1830, Chantilly descended to the Duke d'Aumale, fourth son of Louis Philippe. The *petit château*, built by the Montmorencys is situated in the midst of a lake, is handsome, and contains a chapel, a Chinese cabinet, and a suite of vast and superb apartments. The grounds are laid out in the English and French styles in gardens, lawns, parterres, islands, grottoes, and charming walks. Of the noble terrace, the lower illustration presents a specimen. The smaller Engraving, a pretty little Gothic building in the midst of the forest of Chantilly, on the dam of the margin of the Etangs de Comelle. It has four towers at the angles, and is said to have been built by Queen Blanche of Castile, mother of St. Louis. Its sculptured ornaments of snakes, frogs, lizards, and snails, intermixed with the foliage of water-plants, are appropriate to the aquatic site. The style is Gothic of the fifteenth century: it was carefully restored in 1826.

The grounds of the stables are extensive; the south front opens to a lawn of about two miles in extent; on the north are shrubberies; on the west pleasure-grounds and a grove of elms; and on the east the *orangerie* and other buildings.

Such is Chantilly, in which residence Charles IX., Henri IV., Louis XIV., Louis XV., Joseph II., Christian VII., the Grand Duke of Russia (since Paul I.), Gustavus III., and the Duke of Brunswick had enjoyed the hospitality of the Montmorencys and Princes of Condé.

It was to Chantilly that the Great Condé retired when the gout had incapacitated him for the fatigues of warfare; and where Mollière, Racine, Boileau, Santeuil, La Rochefoucauld, Bourdaloue, Abbé de Polignac, La Bruyère came to amuse his leisure hours. Here, in the state-rooms and gallery, are the battles of the Great Condé, painted by Van der Meulen. Lord Mahon, in his "Life of Condé," has touchingly described its vast natural forest, its limpid streams, its green Arbele poplars, which have taken root in the ruins of the grand château, and now quite overshadow them; its green turf drives, and hedges of hawthorn.

The forest of Chantilly, which joins the park, contains 7600 acres: in the midst of it is the *Table Ronde*, from which twelve roads branch in different directions, and this is the ordinary rendezvous of sporting parties. Several racing studs are kept up at Chantilly, on account of the facilities for training.



TERRACE IN THE GARDENS AT CHANTILLY.



FUNCHAL, MADEIRA, FROM THE EAST CLIFF.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

IMPENDING FAMINE IN MADEIRA.

The failure of the vine crops, and the famine with which the inhabitants of the island of Madeira are threatened, have awakened the sympathy of English merchants and others commercially connected with the island, who have organised a subscription for the relief of the prevailing distress. The faithful administration of the funds collected has been entrusted to a committee, appointed by the Governor of the island, three out of the five members of which are our own countrymen. The committee will, so far as the funds enable them, direct their efforts to the accomplishment of three objects. They will, in the first place, seek to relieve those who, ere long, will be in a state of starvation; secondly, they are endeavouring to use the present opportunity for permanently improving the wretched condition of the peasantry; and, lastly, they are trying to encourage emigration to our own West India colonies, where labour is much required. For the accomplishment of these ends the benevolent contributions of the numerous class in this country who have resorted to Madeira for the sake of their health, are sought; nor can it be denied that an island, which is the last refuge of those suffering from the disease most prevalent and most fatal to England, has

peculiar claims upon our sympathy and assistance. Handsome contributions in aid of the relief fund have already been made, not only from this country, but also from Hamburg and Russia.

Funchal (of which we give an Engraving), the capital and the only town of the island, contains upwards of 2000 houses and more than 20,000 inhabitants. It has only an open roadstead, with a rocky and very uneven anchorage. Funchal is frequently visited by ships bound to South America, the Cape of Good Hope, or the East Indies, as a place of refreshment, and from it all the produce of the island is exported. The town is defended by four forts, and has eight churches and several convents. In the midst of the town is an open square planted with exotic trees, among which are Dracaena Draco, Jasminum azoricum, and Datura arborea. The exports are considerable, amounting to £500,000, of which about £400,000 in value come to England. The principal article of export is wine, so that disease in the vines such as has just occurred, strikes at the means of subsistence of all classes of the people.

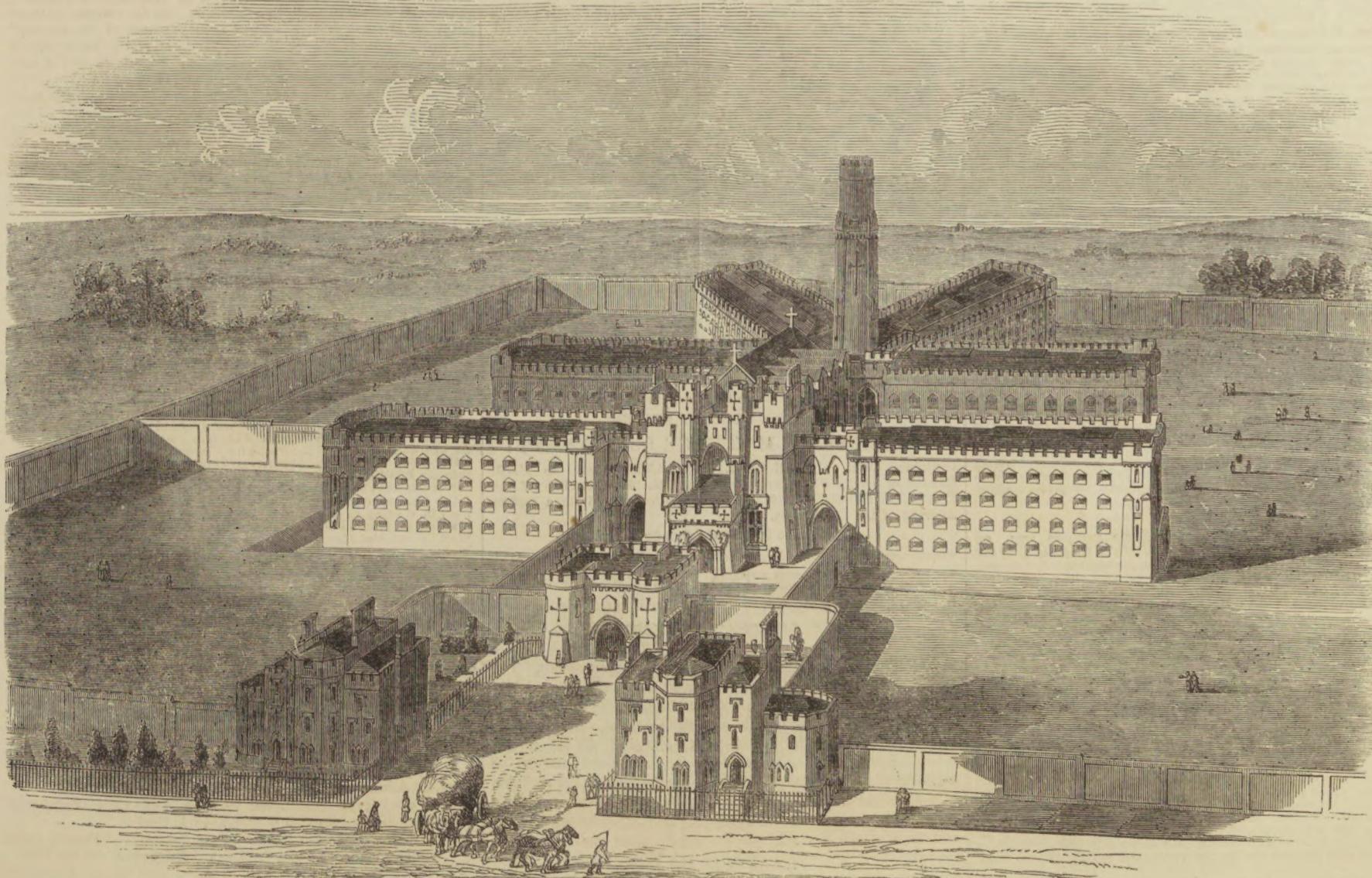
The population of the island is estimated at 80,000. The climate is, as every one knows, so mild and healthy, that many persons from England, who are suffering from, or in danger of consumption, pass the winter months in Madeira. The inhabitants, who are descendants of the Portuguese, with a considerable admixture of African blood,

are industrious and enterprising. The island is one mass of basaltic rock, about the size of Huntingdonshire. In the months of December and January the thermometer rarely sinks below sixty degrees, the mean temperature of that season being sixty-three degrees. It is no wonder, then, that the island should be so favourite a resort of our countrymen and countrywomen, whose sufferings are diminished, or whose lives are prolonged by such mild and balmy breezes, and by so equable a temperature as is enjoyed by this favoured island of the Atlantic.

THE NEW CITY PRISON, HOLLOWAY.

THIS new prison, which was opened in October last, was, on Saturday week, visited by the Prisons Committee of the Common Council, together with several members of the Gaol Committee of the Court of Aldermen; and who, accompanied by Mr. Wright, the Governor *pro tem.*, inspected the several apartments. Both committees were highly gratified with the order and discipline, and more especially with the various employments in which the prisoners of both sexes are usefully engaged. The following is from the first Report made by Mr. Wright:

Since the opening of the prison on the 6th of October, 1852, 371 male



THE NEW CITY PRISON, AT HOLLOWAY.

and 93 female prisoners have been received, and 182 male and 50 female prisoners discharged; giving a daily average of above 200; and up to the present time, with a few exceptions among the females, their general conduct has been very satisfactory. With respect to employment—5 carpenters have fitted up several work-rooms, made and completed the furniture of thirty cells, beside a variety of useful work in other departments of the prison; 7 tailors have made up 65 suits of new clothing, and repaired upwards of 100 suits of worn clothing; 1 bookbinder has repaired a great many old books for the chapel and library, besides much other useful work for the several offices; 3 seamen prisoners have been engaged in scrubbing and repairing 110 hammocks, making 62 mattresses and 62 pillows; 3 prisoners are employed in the kitchen to assist the cook; 5 in the engineer's department, attending to fires in the boiler-room, assisting in the smith's shop and forge, and to the general ventilation; 3 painters, on various parts of the prison; 3 shoemakers have made up 42 pairs of new shoes, and repaired 90 pairs of old shoes. The majority of the prisoners, with the exception of the sick and those excused by age and infirmity, have been constantly kept at the pump, and the general cleaning throughout the prison. The average pump-labour has been seven hours per day. The juveniles are usually employed in the requisite cleaning during the morning; after the chapel, at school and exercise; lessons and roller exercise in the afternoon. In the female department the following articles have been made up, namely:—shirts, 115; caps, 24; petticoats, 33; aprons, 105; sheets, 55; towels, 250. This, with the making and repairing of the whole of the prison clothing, the general cleaning of the prison, and attendance on the sick, has fully occupied the time of these prisoners. Every prisoner has daily exercise in the grounds whenever the weather will admit. The average number of prisoners in the infirmary has been about nine; these have been generally old chronic diseases and weakly women. One death occurred shortly after the opening of the prison, in the case of Thomas Taylor, who died of dissipation.

It may be interesting to explain the plan of the building within which these results have been obtained.

The new prison is situate on the north side of the Camden-road, Holloway, and erected on land belonging to the Corporation of London, to the extent of ten acres within the boundary wall, 18 feet high. It is in the castellated style of architecture, and contains 436 separate cells. The main front is about 340 feet in length, and is faced with Kentish rag and Caen stone. The prison is constructed on the radiating principle, having four wings diverging from one centre, with two other wings in front of the corner; one of these wings is for juvenile offenders, with school-rooms attached; the other for females, with work-rooms and laundry. The other four radiating wings constitute the male adult prison. These have large work-rooms attached, and an apparatus for lifting water. The wings are twelve cells in length, or about 100 feet, and three stories high. The corridors are 16 feet wide, and are open up to the arched ceiling, with galleries leading to the upper cells. The cells are 13 feet by 7 feet, fitted up with water-closets, wash-hand basin, cupboard, table, stool, &c: these are warmed by means of hot-water pipes laid under the corridor floor, the air passing over them and through the flues, provided in the thickness of the wall and entering the cell over the door. The whole of the cells, galleries, staircases, and roofs of the several wings are built fire-proof, and the roofs are covered with asphalt. Each cell and the whole of the building is thoroughly warmed and ventilated; the ventilation being effected by means of the large tower, which forms a conspicuous object in the building, and is 146 feet in height. In the centre of the building is the chapel, beneath which on the grand storey are the various offices, magistrates' rooms, visiting rooms, &c.

The arrangements for taking the prisoners from the various cells to the chapel have been well considered. The females and juveniles enter by separate doors near the altar, while the male prisoners enter by four different passages at the opposite end. There are also numerous reception cells and bath-rooms. The supply of water is from a well 39 feet deep; and tanks to contain 14,000 gallons are placed over the front towers, at a great elevation, whence the water is conveyed to the cells and other places. The building is considerably set back from the public road; and in the front of it are two handsome dwelling-houses, in the Elizabethan style, as residences for the governor and chaplain, on either side of the avenue leading up to the prison, with gardens attached to them. In the centre of the avenue, in the same style as the remainder of the building, is the principal entrance, or porter's lodge.

The Commissioners of Sewers have constructed a new sewer, for the purpose of securing good drainage for the prison. The building has been erected from the design and under the able superintendence of Mr. Bunning, the City architect. Mr. Jay was the contractor employed. The expense is stated at under £100,000. The discipline of the prison is neither entire separation nor association, but the middle course—i.e., the means of confining the vicious in separate cells; and a sufficient number of class-rooms for classified association.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. P. Birkett, to Gravely, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. G. Craig, to Aghanloo, Derry; the Rev. J. Smith, to Acton, Middlesex; the Rev. F. Van der Meulen, to Thorley, Herts; the Rev. W. James, M.A., to Bilton, Warwickshire. *Incumbency:* The Rev. T. Miner, LL.B., to Bulford, Wiltshire.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be the special preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for the present month:—Sunday, Feb. 6, the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D.D.; Sunday, Feb. 13, the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, M.A.; Sunday, Feb. 20, the Rev. R. W. Brown, M.A.; Sunday, Feb. 27, the Rev. J. Smith, B.D.

LAMBETH CHURCH.—A series of sermons has been appointed for the purpose of celebrating the re-opening of the parochial church of St. Mary, Lambeth, and also of raising funds to liquidate the balance (£250) due for the expenses of the restoration. On Sunday morning the first sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, when was opened a new stained glass window—a memorial to the late Archbishop Howley. In the afternoon, the Rev. C. B. Dalton (the rector), and in the evening, the Rev. R. W. Jelf, respectively preached. The day's collection amounted to about £50. The Memorial Window is a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed Primate, the expense of which, about £500, has been raised by subscription amongst the private friends of the late Archbishop and the clergy of the province of Canterbury; it has been executed by M. and J. O'Connor, of Berners-street, and is a beautiful specimen of glass staining. The entire window (the eastern) is filled, and divided into fifteen principal compartments, representing as many subjects connected with the life of Christ. Beneath appears the following inscription:—

In honorem Dei,
et in memoria G. LIELMI HOWLEY,
per XIX. Annos Arch'ep. Cantuar.
Ost. FEB. 1853. A.D. M.DCCC.XL.VIII.

Sermons also in aid of the church funds were preached on Monday and Thursday by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of Moray and Ross.

TESTIMONIALS.—The congregation of St. James', Hatcham, Surrey, recently presented to the Rev. Augustus K. B. Granville, A.M., a richly-embossed bird and foliage silver claret jug, with a suitable inscription, as a slight testimonial of their esteem and regard for his exertions for the good of the district. The manufacturers of the plate are Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—The Rev. Thomas Faneourt, the assistant minister of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, Palestine-place, has been presented with the sum of £254 18s., by his friends and former pupils, in token of his private worth and his long and faithful services. The venerable gentleman, who is upwards of fourscore years of age, has officiated at the Episcopal Jews' Chapel for a period of nearly thirty years.

THE SWINDLERS OF AUSTRALIA.—Some surprise was, on Wednesday, felt in the cheque department of the Bank of England by the presentation for payment of an old patched-up cancelled cheque, which had been drawn by a customer in the year 1834, and purported to be an order for £617 7s. 9d. The piece of dirty paper had been pasted to another piece of paper, and presented an appearance likely to excite the suspicion of the most ignorant. It was offered at the counter by two seamen, who stated that they had been to the "d'grings," accompanied by the captain, who had agreed to lay the vessel up for a few weeks, and try whether they could not recompense themselves for the delay by labouring in a gold field; that they had accordingly gone to work, and in seven weeks accumulated a considerable quantity of gold dust; and that at Melbourne the two applicants, being anxious to get home to their families, sold their share of the valuable article to one of the gold dealers, named Stevenson, at the current price, amounting to £617 7s. 9d., which they were assured would be paid to them at the Bank of England the moment they showed the authority. In answer to questions put to them by one of the officers in attendance at the Bank, the seamen said they had sold five ounces on the day before to Mr. Stevenson, who had paid them in dollars with a readiness which prevented them from suspecting his intention to rob them; and that they had their register tickets, and could prove, by the admission of the captain, that there had been no desertion or irregularity of any kind upon their part. Upon being asked whether they intended to return to Australia, they said that they had already paid for their passage back, and they declared that they would follow the advice of the officer, and look out for Mr. Stevenson, and compel him to make restitution.

THE LOST FOUND.—Much rejoicing took place on the Tyne during the past week on the return of some more of the crews of vessels blown away on Christmas-day.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 6.—Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday.
MONDAY, 7.—Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded, 1587.
TUESDAY, 8.—Shrove Tuesday. Half Quarter-day.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.
THURSDAY, 10.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.
FRIDAY, 11.—Washington born, 1732. Shenstone died, 1763.
SATURDAY, 12.—Lady Jane Grey and her husband beheaded, 1554.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m
0 15 0 50	1 20 1 45	2 10 2 35	2 55 3 15	3 55 3 55	4 10 4 30	4 45 3 5

THE WELLINGTON VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready. Price One Guinea. From July 3rd to December 25th, 1852. Containing all the SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS of the CAREER and FUNERAL of the late DUKE of WELLINGTON, &c.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NAUTICUS.—The ball at Greenwich is dropped every day precisely at one o'clock.

JOHN THOMAS, Glasgow.—A gold coin of James I. of Scotland, called a St. Andrew; the reverse legend is, "XPC REGNAT XPC VINCIT XPC." NORTH SHIELDS.—1. A Roman Consular denarius of the Titia family. 2. A copper coin of Probus, A.D. 270-282. 3. A modern Roman jetton in brass. All valueless as cabinet specimens.

LIVERPOOL.—The Birmingham organ is considered the most powerful; but the York instrument has special qualities to recommend it.

CIVIS suggests, that as blue was the favourite colour of the Duke of Wellington, "it would be rather a striking way to show our respect for him, to be clothed in that colour in the forthcoming season." Thus attired (he adds), Englishmen will be one 'living epistles' of their respect for the Great Duke in their rambles on the Continent, not to speak of the effect produced on the minds of foreigners visiting this country." An entire population clad in blue would, doubtless, be an extraordinary spectacle! Has Civis been operating in Indigo? or has he received an excessive consignment of blue goods, which he is exercising his ingenuity to 'work off'?"

EXETER.—A gentleman who saw the Duke's funeral tells our correspondent that there was no such body of men in the procession as figured in the programme under the title of "one soldier from every regiment in her Majesty's service." He is wrong. Their place in the procession was just after the Chelsea pensioners, and they were admitted into St. Paul's as the representatives of the entire army, to view the solemn ceremony of interment.

With every wish to give AN OLD SUBSCRIBER news of the sailing of emigrant ships, we fear that this class of news would encroach too much upon the space at our disposal. He must remember that the size of our sheet is limited by the absurd news aper-stamp law.

GAMMA.—The best and most recent manual on photography is the "Manual of Photography," by Professor Robert Hunt.

A CONSTANT READER.—The Royal Pedigree of the Duke of Wellington, which we published some weeks since, is strictly authentic and critically accurate. Our correspondent is in error, and confounds two persons. Lady Eleanor de Bohun, wife of Thomas of Woodstock, was elder daughter and co-heir of Humphrey de Bohun, last Earl of Hereford, who was nephew of the Lady Eleanor de Bohun, who married James Butler, Earl of Ormonde.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Arms of Fenn—"Arg. in a fesse az., three escallops of the first, within a bordure engr. of the second. Crest: A dragon's head erased az."

AN HERALDIC AMATEUR.—The *Bendlet* is a diminutive of the *Bend*, of which it is half the size in breadth. The *Bend* is formed by two lines drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and comprises the third part of the shield. It represents a shoulder-belt, or scarf.

LONDONIENSIS.—The son of parents who were illegitimate, must, to entitle himself to arms, procure a grant from the Heralds' College, unless his father had already obtained one.

AN INQUIRER, Edinburgh.—It is an invariable rule for a married man to impale the arms of his wife; or, in case she is an heiress, to bear them on an escutcheon of pretence. Unless the lady is an heiress, the maternal arms do not descend to the children. The arms of St. Quintin, of Scampton, Yorkshire, are—"Or a chev. gu. a chief vair. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet gu. a pea rose ppr. on the top of a fluted column, between two horns, or." There is a pedigree of the St. Quintins in "Burke's Extinct Baronetage."

W. W. wishes to know the address of the party who makes inquiry about the rich Mr. Dudley.

G. G.—The post-mortem inquisitions, commencing with the third year of the reign of Henry III., and terminating 20 Charles I., are preserved in the Tower, the Chapter-house, and the Rolls Chapel. The Registrar's books in the Registrar-General's Office.

D. A., Oswestry.—The assumption of the Ducal coronet would be altogether incorrect, and quite inconsistent with the laws of Heraldry.

INVESTIGATOR.—The great Lord Nelson was 17th in a direct descent from King EDWARD I.; Wellington, 19th from the same Monarch. The Duke's Royal pedigree we gave some weeks since. Nelson thus derived his:—Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, eldest son of King Edward I. by his second Queen, Margaret of France, was father of a daughter and heiress, Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of Norfolk, who married John, Lord Segrave, and had a daughter, Lady Elizabeth Segrave, wife of John, 4th Lord Mowbray, and grandmother of the Lady Margaret Mowbray, who wedded Sir Robert Howard. The son of this illustrious alliance was John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk, whose granddaughter, Lady Elizabeth Howard, married Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire, K.G., and had two daughters, Queen Anne Boleyn, and Lady Mary Boleyn, who was wife of William Cary, Esq., and grandmother of John Cary, Lord Hunson, whose daughter, the Hon. Blanche Cary, married Sir Thomas Wodehouse, Bart., of Kemberley. Their third daughter, Anne Wodehouse, became the wife of Robert Suckling, Esq., of Woodton; and their great-granddaughter, Catherine Suckling, wedding the Rev. Edmund Nelson, M.A., was mother of the immortal seaman, Horatio Lord Nelson, who was thus seventeenth in a direct descent from King Edward I.

EXPLANATOR.—The question as to whether the Duke of Wellington was ever wounded could have been easily answered, by a reference to "Napier's Peninsular War." It is there stated that the Duke was hit at Salamanca without being wounded, and at Orthez received a wound in the thick of the thigh.

W. G.—As I O U, to be legally recoverable, must be that of a person who has attained majority.

G. P. R. P.—Arms of Lord Bridport, "Az. a fret arg. on a chief or, three crescents sa. Crest: A Cornish chough ppr., supporting the dexter claw, an anchor or."

C. G.—There is not, in the metropolis, any free lending library, as in Manchester, and other places.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1853.

THE Parliament meets on Thursday, after the adjournment. The new Ministry will have to frame their measures under auspicious circumstances. Commerce is daily extending, the revenue is increasing, the people are prosperous and contented, and peace prevails. The national defences and the finances of the country are the two objects which will, probably, most immediately engage the attention of the Legislature. For the continuance or the abolition of the Income-tax it must provide; and with that subject, there is no doubt, the minds of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his assistants at the Treasury are occupied. That the tax will be renewed there is no doubt; but we can hardly believe it will be renewed without modifications. What these modifications are likely to be we cannot conjecture, from the imperfect acquaintance we have of the opinions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer;

but the information he is avowedly seeking, and the great abilities of the right honourable gentleman lead us to expect a comprehensive and equitable measure. The opportunities which he may have of reducing taxation will depend on the extent of the new armaments to be prepared for the national defence, and on the other increased expenses of the Government. Something more will probably be done for education, and something more for the public health, and for various administrative improvements. But supposing the Income-tax to be continued, and to yield, however modified, a sum about equal to its present amount, all these sources of increased expenditure will not equal the surplus revenue; and the public will expect the reduction or the removal of some of the most obnoxious of the old taxes. Of those which should first be modified, or repealed, we shall not now say a word, having frequently expressed our opinion on this subject; but we must notice that the time is extremely favourable for the Ministers to bring our financial system into something like order. The people, being prosperous, make no urgent claims on them; and, only requiring them to be just and economical, leave them at liberty, calmly, and with all the wisdom they possess, to adapt their measures to the circumstances of the times. Not only is there now a surplus revenue, but the rapid increase of the national wealth assures them that the revenue will continue to increase, and will enable them to carry out the system of Free-trade, and deal boldly with several of the least productive and most onerous of the taxes on industry. They will be sure, too, with common discretion, to command the support of a very considerable majority in Parliament. Assured of this support—strong in administrative and parliamentary ability—neither tempted by popular clamour nor driven by any danger from abroad from the course which they think the best—they will commence their career under auspices as favourable as any Ministry within the century.

THE quarterly return of the Registrar-General states, that the "number of emigrants who sailed during the last year from the ports of the United Kingdom, at which there are emigration agents, amounted to 350,647; or certainly not less," he adds, "taking the year through, and other ports into account, than 1000 a day."

This is calculated to excite astonishment and, in some persons, alarm; but it is well known that the total number of emigrants includes thirty-one thousand Germans, who preferred coming hither and proceeding from Liverpool to the United States to going thither direct from Hamburg, Bremen, and the ports of Holland. The total does not, therefore, inform us of the exact number of natives who emigrate. If that were, as for ought we know it may be, fully equal to the total, there is another part of the Registrar-General's return calculated to dispel all alarm at the large amount. He informs us that in the last quarter of 1852 there were 52,066 births registered, which was 2911 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1851—itself a prolific period. At the same time he informs us that the number of marriages in the summer quarter of 1852, of which only the returns are yet complete, was 1136 more than in the corresponding quarters of the three years 1850-52, in each of which it was large in comparison to the number of marriages in previous quarters. From such a fact, combined with the facts that employment is abundant and increasing, and that provisions are plentiful, and not likely, with Free-trade, to rise much in price, whatever may be our seasons, we may infer, in future quarters a still greater number of births than in the quarter just expired. Nothing, according to the Registrar-General, indicates more clearly than the number of marriages in different years, the condition of the people, and the view they take of their prospects in life. The great number of marriages in 1852—quite in accordance with what is well known of their condition—is an unerring testimony to their conviction that they are prosperous, and hope to continue so. We may reasonably expect, therefore, that the national increase of population in the present year will be greater than in the last year. But the Registrar-General, after comparing the number of births with the number of deaths, comes to the conclusion that "at present it is probable, taking all circumstances into account, that the emigration from England is not equal to the natural increase of population." At once, therefore, all the ground for alarm which some persons have expressed, lest the attractions of the gold-fields and of new countries should depopulate old England, is both for the present and for the future at an end. The national increase is now more than equal to the drain, and there is every prospect of its becoming greater. It is consolatory to know that with the great emigration of 1852 there has been great prosperity; and equally consolatory to be justified in inferring that the continued emigration in 1853 will be accompanied by a like prosperity. At present there is every probability that such will be the case.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The hospitalities of the Court have been enjoyed during the past week by a very numerous and distinguished circle of guests. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, with the youthful princes of their family, arrived at the Castle on Saturday last, and remained on a visit to her Majesty until Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe, the Earl of Mulgrave, and the Hon. Charles Murray have been among her Majesty's guests during the week.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess de Nemours, walked in the Home-park. The Prince Consort, with the Duke de Nemours, enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Tempera- ture from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		High- est Reading	Lowest Reading					
Jan. 23	29.760	43° 6'	35° 2'	39° 3'	+ 2° 0'	89	N.E.	0.06
" 29	29.851	43° 5'	37° 7'	39° 5'	+ 2° 1'	86	N.E.	0.00
" 30	29.792	44° 0'	35° 5'	38° 6'	+ 1° 1'	84	...	0.09
" 31	30.181	47° 0'	30° 9'	37° 7'	+ 0° 1'	91	N.E.	0.00
Feb. 1	30.206	38° 2'	27° 8'	31° 9'	- 5° 8'	100	Calm.	0.00
" 2	30.125	45° 2'	28° 8'	35° 7'	- 2° 1'	88	Calm.	0.00
" 3	29.697	40° 2'	30° 7'	35° 0'	- 2° 6'	90	S.E.	0.02

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign - below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the sea, was 29.945 inches. The temperature during the last five days has been low, on the first being nearly 6° below its average. Rain fell to the depth of 0.2 inch (two-tenths of an inch). Dense fog was prevalent on Feb. 1 and 2.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week, 1712 children were born; of these 902 were boys, and 810 were girls. The average number of births in the corresponding week of eight years was 1440. The number of deaths was 1011, showing a small increase upon the number of the three preceding weeks. The estimated number of deaths was 1175; therefore, the number returned is less than the estimated amount by 164. There has been an increase of deaths from 174 to 199 in diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs; but the number is still below the estimated amount by 45. Epidemic diseases are somewhat below their averages generally. There were 12 deaths from measles, the average is 23; 43 from scarlatina, whose average is 29; 40 from hooping-cough, its average is 45. There were 50 deaths attributed to typhus, exceeding its average by 7. There were 4 deaths only from small-pox; its average is 20. The deaths attributed to violence were 18; to fractures, 5; to hanging, 3; to burns and scalds, 5; and to poison, 1.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—The President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians have made the following arrangements for their annual lectures: The Gulstonian Lectures, by Dr. Jenner, in February; the Croonian Lectures, by Dr. Mayo, in February and March; the Lumleian Lectures, by Dr. Alderson, in March; the lectures on Materia Medica, by Dr. Johnson, in March and April. It is intended that the subject of the Croonian Lectures, by Dr. Mayo, shall be "The medical testimony and evidences in cases of lunacy." The Harvelian Oration will be delivered in July.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Mr. Keate, the senior surgeon, has, on account of ill-health, resigned the office he has so long filled. Mr. Johnson has also resigned the office of senior assistant-surgeon, and is a candidate for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Keate. Mr. Pollock is a candidate for the assistant-surgery. No opposition is expected.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, the quarterly court of the governors of this hospital was held; Sir Robert Harry Inglis in the chair. The Marquis of Salisbury and the Rev. Dean Morell having been elected vice-presidents, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington and the late Lord Cottenham, a statement was read, from which it appeared that the ordinary income of the past year was £6551 6s., and the expenditure £8745 1s. 7d. The money bequeathed in legacies during the year amounted to £4350. The number of patients were about 13,000, of whom 2305 were in-patients.

ENLARGEMENT OF BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.—Two new and extensive wings have just been completed, at the rear of this immense establishment in Lambeth, overlooking Brook street, Lower Kennington-road—one at the southern, and the other at the northern end of the building—and will accommodate near five hundred more inmates.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—The annual general meeting was held on Monday at the London Tavern; his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen (in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Cambridge) presided. The Rev. Adolphus Walbaum, secretary and chaplain, read the report of the committee, which set forth that during the past year 706 inpatients had been admitted into the establishment, and the out-patients for the same period numbered—at the hospital, 4082; at the City Dispensary, 1202; the Western Dispensary, 316; making a total of 5600; and the number since its opening, in 1845, to be—in-patients, 2513; and out-patients, 20,935. The financial position of the charity showed the income of the past year to have been £2,486 9s. 10d., and the expenditure £2501 9s. 10d. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by £15.

ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF CLUB FOOT, &c.—A meeting of the supporters of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, for the cure of deformities, took place on Thursday. From the report of the secretary, it appears that, during the year 1852, about 1400 patients, suffering under different kinds of bodily deformities, were received, partly as in-door and partly as out-door recipients; making the total number of patients since the commencement, in 1839, nearly 14,000. The income of the charity during the same year, with the assistance of £500 legacy, had exceeded that of the previous twelve months, although the total was far from adequate to the many and increasing claims on the institution. A building fund was stated to be in progress, to increase the number of beds, several hundred names being on the books, waiting their turn of admission; and some routine business having been passed, the meeting separated.

BLENNIUM DISPENSARY.—The seventeenth anniversary ball on behalf of this useful charity was held at Willis's-rooms, and was very fully and fashionably attended. This charity is one of the very few in London open freely to all persons, without distinction of class, creed, country, or parish; and when we add that 21,500 individuals (of whom 6300 were new applicants) received medical and surgical advice and medicine there during the past year, we need say no more to convince our readers that its advantages are appreciated by the afflicted.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of this charity was held at the London Tavern—S. C. Norris, Esq., in the chair—when a report was read, which stated that, during the past year, there had been 2373 deliveries, and very few casualties. The reductions of expenses had restored the financial position of the charity; but an earnest appeal for increased assistance was made, as the charity will shortly lose £180 per annum by the expiry of the Long Annuities. The report was adopted, and some formal business transacted.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday the thirty-second annual meeting of this society was held at the offices, in King William-street; Mr. Wyld in the chair. The report stated that the number of patients admitted on board the *Dreadnought* during the year was 2316, and those supplied with medical assistance and stores, as out-patients, amounted to 1554, making a total of 3870. A sum of £136 was received by means of subscription-boxes. The society had received three legacies during the year, of £450. The number of men received into the hospital was 67,903. There were under cure or convalescent, 159. Of the 2316 admitted in the present year, there were discharged cured 1633; convalescent 181, relieved 88, not cured 16, death 75. The patients of different nations received were in the following proportion—Englishmen, 39,743; Scotchmen, 8129; Irishmen, 6035; French, 249; Germans, 913; Russians, 871; Prussians, 1346; Dutchmen, 233; Danes, 907; Swedes and Norwegians, 2299; Italians, 639; Portuguese, 520; Spaniards, 313; East Indians, 1142; West Indians, 1167; British Americans, 918; United States, 1322; South Americans, 149; Africans, 391; Turks, 16; Greeks, 64; New Zealanders, 33; New South Wales, 36; South Sea Islanders, 226; Chinese, 42; born at sea, 137; total, 67,903. In what service employed:—Her Majesty's navy, 3215; Hon. East India Company's service, 1798; merchant vessels of different nations, 62,890; total, 67,903. The receipts for year amounted to £8135 14s. 11d.; and the expenditure to £7716 11s. 4d.; leaving a balance of £419 2s. 7d. The report was adopted, and the officers of the ensuing year appointed.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—A general meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, when it appeared that during the year the receipts had amounted to £2143 17s. 10d.; and the expenditure, for the same period had been £2102 7s. 4d., thus leaving a balance of £41 10s. 6d. in the hands of the treasurer. The officers having been re-elected for the ensuing year, the election of four annuitants was proceeded with.

COLONIAL PENNY POSTAGE.—On February 8th, an extraordinary meeting will be held at the Society of Arts, when a paper will be read, and a discussion invited, upon the propositions of the Postage Association. A local committee, consisting of merchants of the City of London, is now in course of formation, to assist the council of the association in their labours.

SAILORS' SAVINGS BANKS.—The large sum of £43,000 has been paid into the savings-bank connected with the Sailors' Home, in Well-street, in the last year. This is one among the many proofs of the great benefit that these establishments have conferred upon the seamen. In consequence of the benefits of the system the Government has resolved to establish savings-banks at the shipping offices throughout the country.

M.P.'S FOR LONDON UNIVERSITY.—A numerous meeting was held in the theatre of University College, Gower-street, on Monday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the claim of that institution to be represented in the Legislature, and to petition Parliament thereon. Mr. C. Liston (son of the late eminent surgeon) in the chair. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, and resolutions in favour of the project were proposed and carried.

NATIONAL CLUB.—The noblemen and members of Parliament belonging to the National Club intend to have a parliamentary dinner on the re-assembling of Parliament. The Earl of Clancarty will preside on the occasion, and Mr. Perceval the late candidate for the University of Oxford, will be of the party. The majority of the dinner list has already been filled up with the names of leading members of the club.

KING'S COLLEGE.—The following twelve gentlemen, formerly students of this college, appear in the list of wranglers at the Cambridge examination for 1853, viz.:—Wilson, Gibsons, Fleay, Gardner, Tayor, Ware, Morgan, Dicey, Hoppel, Walker, Fortey, Green. There are nine in the list of senior optimates:—Doman, De Quetteville, Wells, Reece, Kingston, Paul, O'Brien, Bradley, Hubbard. There are also two amongst the junior optimates—Ayerst and Biddle.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor on Tuesday entertained the aldermen, their ladies, and a numerous party at dinner, at the Mansion-house. In the evening the Lady Mayoress received a large assembly, and dancing was kept up with great spirit to a late hour. The fog, however, which was exceedingly dense at the West-end of the town, prevented many of the intended guests from being present.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—The annual grand ball given by the officers of this corps took place, at the Court-house of the Artillery Ground, on Tuesday evening. The assemblage was more than usually great; the tickets having been extended to some 500 guests. A quadrille band, together with that of the corps, lent their effective aid; and the dancing was kept up until nearly five in the morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Frederick William Pawlett, and several officers, represented the Coldstream Guards quartered in the Tower, and several officers of various regiments were present. Colonel Thompson and the officers of the Royal London Militia, Sir James Duke, M.P., and many other civic dignitaries and their families were likewise sharers in the gaieties of the evening. Captain Jay presided, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy, whose ministerial duties prevented his attendance. The supper was an extremely handsome one, and a frank joyous hospitality marked the whole proceedings.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The attention of Lord John Russell has not, it would seem, been directed in vain to the revival of the African Slave-trade at Cuba. The Admiralty, we understand, have, on his Lordship's instructions as Foreign Secretary, issued orders for the despatch of some swift steamers to the coast of that island, to see whether it be not possible to check in the commencement the renewal of the infamous traffic in human beings, and, at all events, to show the Court of Arbitration that the slave-trade is still in full blast.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—A meeting, termed in the cards of admission "A Representative Meeting of the United Working Classes of London, in favour of opening the Crystal Palace at Sydenham on Sundays," was held at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, the use of Exeter-hall having been refused. The hall was crowded. Mr. Henry Mayhew took the chair, and was accompanied by the usual body of persons who have favoured this movement. Several resolutions were proposed and carried. The Rev. Mr. Bailey, secretary of the Lord's-day Observance Society, rose to address the meeting; and, after some remarks from the chairman, was allowed to say a few words in the midst of much uproar. Thanks were given to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned till Wednesday next.

BATTERSEA PARK.—Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works have issued orders for the resumption of the works for the formation of Battersea-park, which has been discontinued for some time past; and on Tuesday a great sale of old building materials cleared off the ground took place at the Albert Tavern. Great progress has been made in the embankment on both sides of the river, and the works at the Suspension-bride are considerably advanced.

NEW APPOINTMENTS AT THE MINT.—It is understood that the Treasury has determined to increase the number of *employés* at the Mint, with the view of qualifying the newly-appointed clerks, &c., for employment in a new Mint establishment which the Government contemplates forming in Australia. The proposal is to remove certain clerks from the various offices to the Mint, in order that they may be qualified for the new service. A few selections have already been made from the Census and Registrar General's Office, whose term of service will expire with the close of the current year.

EMIGRATION.—On Wednesday a meeting of the compositors of London, attended by upwards of 1000 members of the trade, was held in the National Hall, Holborn, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing an Emigration Aid Society—namely, for the purpose of advancing small loans to those connected with the business who might wish to seek their fortunes in other lands. Mr. Davison occupied the chair. Mr. Whitwell read a very able report, which was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks to the committee who drew up the report and framed the rules, and to the chairman, having been passed, the meeting separated.

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders in this bank was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday; John Sadler, Esq., presiding. The report stated, that in June last it was decided to increase the paid-up capital of the company from £300,000 to £400,000, by the issue of new £20 shares amongst the proprietors, at a premium of £3 10s. per share. The whole of the shares had been taken up, and the firm having netted £17,500, the directors had been enabled to wipe off the dead weight of £17,000 arising from preliminary expenses, and the establishment of the branches. The improvement in the prospects of the bank had enabled the directors to mark their approval of the integrity and zeal of their officers, by presenting to each a gratuity of ten per cent on the amount of his salary. The net profits of the last half-year (after reserving an ample sum for bad and doubtful debts) was £14,299 7s. 2d. Out of this sum, and the balance of £2746 14s. 7d., from the last account, the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 3 per cent, and a bonus of 2 per cent, making 8 per cent for the year; which left £4674 19s. 4d. to be carried to the guarantee fund, which would be thus increased to £44,325 7s. The directors had great gratification in stating that their chairman had munificently laid the foundation of a provident fund for the relief in sickness, or superannuation, of their officers; and the directors, after mature consideration, had determined to combine with it a guarantee fund, which they believed in a few years would give efficient aid to the extended and benevolent views of the chairman. The report having been adopted, and the dividend declared, a special vote of thanks was given to the chairman and directors; it being stated that Mr. Sadler had endowed the Provident Fund with no less a sum than £4500, from his own private funds. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and votes of thanks given to Mr. Luard and the other officers of the bank for their valuable services, and again to the chairman for his conduct in presiding over the meeting.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the general committee of the Society for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck was held at the Adelphi; Captain Stevenson Ellerby in the chair. The following rewards were ordered to be granted, for gallant acts:—the silver medal of the institution to Mr. Arthur Brooks and John Sims, of the Dungeness Coast Guard station; the thanks of the committee, on vellum, to Mr. Thomas Sampson, of Iye; and £5 10s. to other parties, for their services on the occasion of the wreck of the German emigrant barque, *Louise Emelie*, near the above place, during the late hurricane; when, through their exertions, thirty-nine persons were saved—forty-five others having unhappily perished. The thanks of the committee, on vellum, were also presented to Mr. Hugh Williams, branch pilot on the coast of Carnarvon, and a reward of £4 10s. to his boat's crew, for rescuing thirteen persons from the barque *Juno*, of Russia, on the 27th December, when she went to pieces, near Rhosorger. The silver medal of the society was voted to Mr. William Bridle, who was saved from a boat which had upset in putting off to the assistance of the crew and passengers of the emigrant barque *Heroine*, wrecked off Lyne Regis, during the heavy gale on the 27th December.—It will be remembered that four of his crew perished on the occasion. The thanks of the committee, on vellum, were presented to Mr. W. Stevenson, master of the schooner, *Steerwell*, for his humane services to the crew of the *John White*, on Whitby Bar, on the 26th December. The silver medal of the institution was voted to John Craddock, coast-guardman at Stonehaven, in appreciation of his gallant conduct on the occasion of the wreck of the schooner *Christiania*, on the 26th November. A reward of £3 was granted to a boat's crew, for saving nine persons from the brig *Die Krone*, which was wrecked in Carnarvon Bay, on the 26th December; and £1 10s. to two coast-guardmen of Carrick Hill station, county Dublin, for attempting to rescue with their punt the crew of the wreck *Anne*, on the 25th ult. The shipwrecked men were subsequently saved by Dennett's rockets. The thanks of the committee, on vellum, were presented to Lieutenant Kennedy, R.N., chief-officer of Cusbardene coast-guard station; and a reward of £3 to his boat's crew, in consideration of their courageous and persevering services in rescuing the crew of the schooner *Suspense*, wrecked near the above place, on the 15th ult. It was stated, that very favourable accounts continued to be received of the new life-boats on Mr. Peake's design; that at North Sunderland had saved the lives of some shipwrecked men on a recent occasion; and it appeared that the institution had several of these boats now building for various points on the coast. It was added that the past year had been most disastrous for shipwrecks, and that hundreds of poor fellows had met with a watery grave.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—On Thursday last, Mr. J. Phillips, F.R.S., delivered in the theatre of the above-named institution, his third lecture upon the general principles of geology. He examined into the nature of the earth's crust, and the movements to which it has been subjected by the changes of pressure. He also illustrated the contortions and upheavals of the different strata—some left horizontal, some sloping, and others completely vertical, by the physical action of earthquakes.

PESTALOZZIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.—A *soirée* was given on Wednesday evening, by the pupils of the Pestalozzi School, Jewry-street, Aldergate-street, for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. Mr. Barker, the principal of the school, a testimonial of their affectionate regard and their appreciation of the completeness of the system of instruction under which they had received their education.

HOOD MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.—On Thursday evening a meeting was held at Exeter-hall for the benefit of the fund projected for the purpose of raising a monument to the memory of Mr. Thomas Hood, in Kensal-green, when an exposition of his genius and writings was given by Mr. William Parsons. Dr. Mackay was announced to preside on the occasion, but was prevented by sudden and serious illness from attending; the chair, accordingly, was taken by Mr. Francis Bennoch, who expressed his regret that Dr. Mackay, himself a living poet of the people, was not present to advocate the claim of the great poet of the poor, and to manifest his regard for the genius of the departed bard. Mr. Parsons then commenced his lecture, stating that his object was to view Mr. Hood in a higher character than that of a humorist; who, however well he might have assumed the character of Momus, had filled others much better. Men, he continued, are continually witnessed out of their proper places, and as improperly estimated by popular opinion. When Hood first courted the influence of this fickle goddess, she was in no mood to be in earnest. Hood unfortunately fell in with her immediate humour, but deserves, nevertheless, to be ranked amongst the truest of our poets. At first the slave of circumstances, his Muse always gladly recognised the better spirit, and aimed frequently at the empyrean of thought and feeling. But, alas, he was arrested by death at the moment when his genius was rising to purer themes. Under the ephemeral title of Jester, a profound spirit was concealed. A poet is a



NEANTE.

OBEEK.

SEYOLO.

NOMICEE.

KAFFIR PRISONERS AT CAPE TOWN.

KAFFIR PRISONERS AT THE CAPE.

THIS interesting group of captives was sketched in the prison at Cape Town; whither they were brought by Her Majesty's steamer *Styx*, on the 2nd of December, from the frontier. The prisoners are four in number, namely—the Kaffir chieftain, Seyolo; Nomicee, one of his wives; Obeeck, his councillor; and his wife, Neante. Seyolo gave himself up to our army in compliance with a proclamation, issued by General Cathcart; and Obeeck and the women volunteered to share captivity with their chief. They were sketched in the prison by an obliging Correspondent (Mr. J. Glen Wilson), the day after their arrival. Seyolo is a tall fine-looking young fellow, above six feet high, and has a very intelligent countenance. Obeeck is much older, and has also pleasing features. Both were dressed in sailors' shirts and trousers, and wore Marines' caps, with the name of the *Styx* in front. The women are rather pretty, especially Neante, who is quite a girl, being only sixteen. Nomicee wore an armlet of gold on her left arm, and a heavy gold ring on her great toe. The other woman wore similar ornaments, in silver. They all sat quietly smoking and chatting while our Correspondent sketched them; and they were greatly amused with the portraits when shown to them: they, however, intimated to the sketcher that he had made Seyolo's nose too broad, but seemed satisfied when the mistake was corrected. Their deportment was easy and unconstrained, and they seemed to place considerable confidence in their European captors, although they were firm in refusing to give any information calculated to injure the cause of their country.

An officer from the *Styx* came in while our Correspondent was with the prisoners: the moment they saw him they started up, and shook hands with him, evidently delighted to see him; for he, and indeed all the officers of the steamer, had been kind to the captives on the passage.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.—THE "ANTELOPE" AND THE "MARCO POLO."—SCREW v. SAIL.

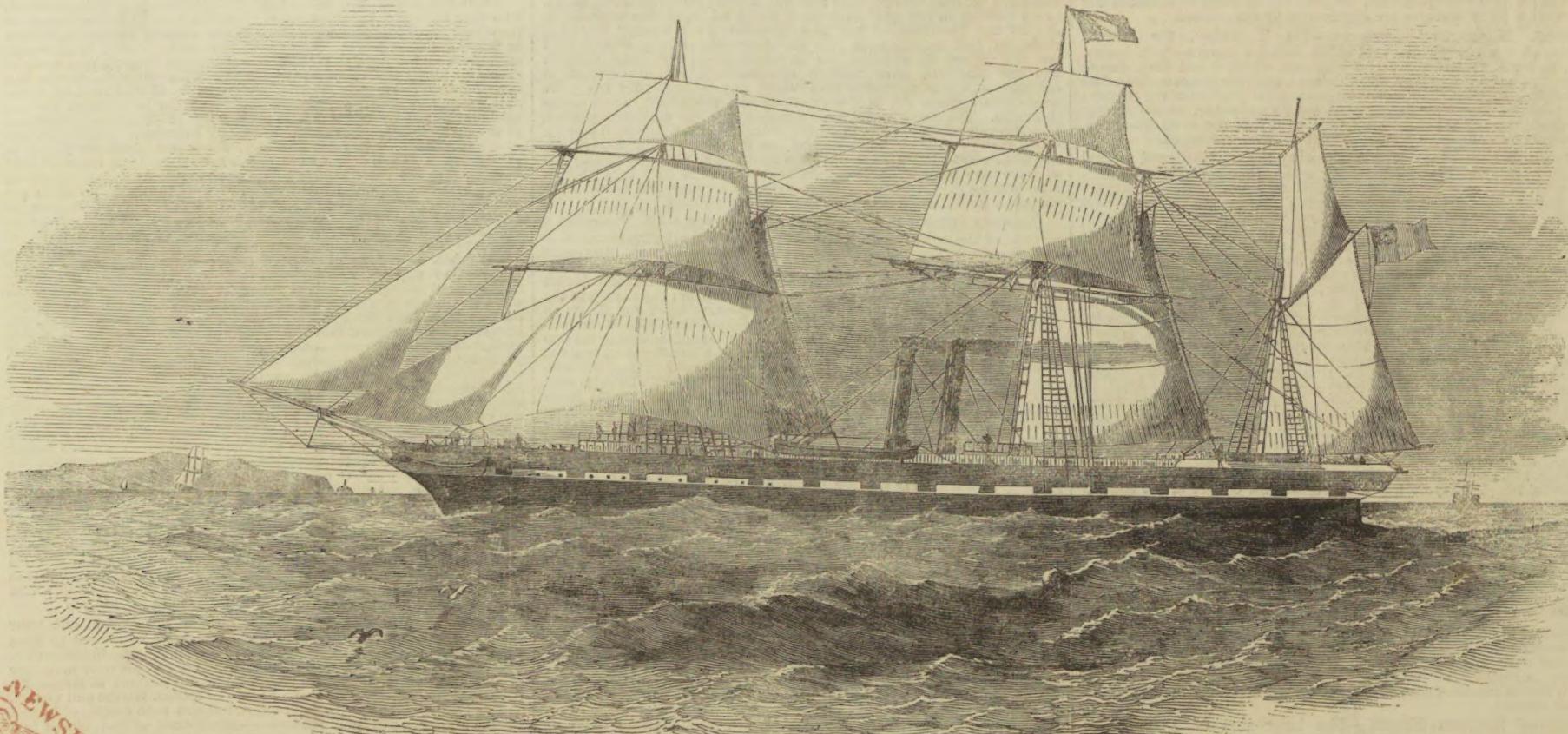
CONSIDERABLE disappointment has been experienced by the result hitherto of the experiments in steam navigation to the Antipodes.

On both sides of the world a similar feeling has been expressed; and the extraordinarily rapid voyage out and home of the sailing vessel *Marco Polo*, has created among many nautical authorities a strong conviction that the latter class of craft may bid defiance to steam rivalry, at least of the kind hitherto attempted. The precise point involved in this question of rivalry is about to be tested in a race round the world, between the famous sailer we have just named and the scarcely less famous screw steamer, which forms the subject of our Illustration. The *Antelope* now competes for the belt with the great victor of the sailing ring, the *Marco Polo*, under circumstances that will render the test (at least, presumptively) determinative of the principle at stake. The *Antelope* is the property of the firm of Millers and Thompson, of Liverpool, with whom, like the Greenes, Wigrams, Lindsays, and other great metropolitan houses, the character of their ships is the predominant consideration; so that it is quite superfluous to say that whatever capital could furnish, or skill suggest, has been applied with no less liberality than discrimination in rendering her perfect in every respect. Why she has been selected for this purpose by these gentlemen, in connection with their well-known "golden line" of sailing vessels between Liverpool and Australia, seems to be her possession of every quality of excellence as a sea boat, as demonstrated by her first voyage to Rio Janeiro, under sail, in twenty-seven days—the quickest on record at the time. On her return from California, whither she proceeded from Rio, it was resolved to lengthen her, so as to enhance her capacity for accommodation to the extent required for her new destination. For this purpose she was placed in the hands of Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, who may be supposed to have had a special ambition to excel himself on this occasion, from the fact of a small steamer of his construction having been just sold in Australia at the enormous profit of some £13,000, after defraining every expense of conveyance to Sydney. Indeed, we believe, some calculation of the kind enters into the motive for the despatch of the *Antelope*, probably because of the apprehended difficulty of obtaining hands to navigate her home; and that, if duly reimbursed for their lavish, though judicious, expenditure, Messrs. Millers and Thompson

will dispose of her for the purpose of plying between Melbourne, Adelaide, and other ports. Be this as it may, however, it may reasonably be presumed that, all other considerations apart, Mr. Laird having so fine and well-proved a hull to work upon, has put forth his utmost ingenuity in the *Antelope* to secure victory for the screw, which, in this instance, has three blades; and one consequence of the unusual space left for its working will be to obviate the disagreeable vibratory motion which generally accompanies the action of this instrument; so that in her progress through the water the *Antelope* will communicate to the passenger only such sensation as if she were in reality the clipper she looks.

In reference to the pictorial and other adornments of the *Antelope*, they are of a comparatively subdued character; and, though exceedingly elegant wherever elegance is permissible, there is a total absence of meretricious glitter, a disciplined taste pervading everything, and substantiality and comfort superseding ostentatious frippery. Had Mrs. Chisholm herself presided over the distribution of the dormitory arrangements, she could not have secured more perfect classification and ventilation. The captain, H. C. Keen, has frequently navigated the southern seas; and his first officer, Mr. A. French, is thoroughly familiar with screw steamers. The printed dietary table is not only on the most abundant scale in items therein enumerated, but it is expressly stated that these are altogether exclusive of a liberal allowance of live stock, for which admirable accommodation is made; and their replenishment is secured by the vessel calling at Queenstown (Cork), Madeira, and the Verds (as already stated), the Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and finally, Sydney. Besides the fire-annihilator machines, the *Antelope* is fitted with an adjustment of the hydraulic pump, that admits of being brought into instant play on any part of the vessel, above or below deck; while, in the lighting arrangements for night, the precedent of the new Admiralty boats is followed, in the employment of the reflectors of patent glass silver, which yield the maximum of radiance to the minimum of flame.

Divided into six compartments, by seven water-tight bulk-heads, propelled by Forrester's engines of the very last make (of 250-horse power to a burden of 1200 tons, and length of keel 214 feet, with a depth of hold 18 feet), it must be admitted that the *Antelope*, being, moreover, well armed to guard her bullion-safe, is apparently deficient in nothing whatever that should render her a thoroughly well-matched screw antagonist against the renowned sailor *Marco Polo*.



"THE ANTELOPE" AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP.



MELFI, AFTER THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NAPLES, January 13.

LEAVING the city of Naples, and threading the Apennines towards the Adriatic, about eighty miles from Vesuvius, you come upon a mountain of singular form and imposing appearance, it is *Monte Vulture*. This mountain has long attracted the attention of physical philosophers* as an exhausted volcano, whose labours are traceable for many miles around its base. If Mount Vulture has long ceased to vomit fire and smoke, it has possessed for centuries the power of convulsing the earth. In 1348, 1456, and 1694 it was the centre of earthquake; and, lastly, on the 14th of August, 1851, Vulture gave a terrible proof of its subterranean vitality, in generating one of the most fatal earthquakes of modern times.

About twenty minutes past two P.M. on the memorable 14th of



REMAINS OF HOUSE, AT MELFI.

August, 1851, for many miles round Vulture, the earth upheaved, and was then subject to an undulating movement. In five seconds the towns of Melfi, Barile, Rassello, and Rionero were masses of ruins; whilst many other small villages were more or less devastated. Probably, not less than 2000 persons were crushed to death in that insignificant period of time. The official returns state that Melfi lost 700 souls; Barile, 120; Rassello, 70; Rionero, 50; to which must be added the victims of other adjacent villages not reported. To this actual loss of life must be added an equal number of wounded, altogether horrible to contemplate.

The phenomena which preceded the disaster, were an unusually sultry

* Daubney's "Excursion in Assulia" (Oxford); Abich's "Middle Italy" (Brunswick); Konseca's "Observations on Vulture" (Naples).



REMAINS OF THE CHURCH OF CARMINE.

sky, a death-like stillness, and the drying up of springs. Those who witnessed the falling of buildings from the fields, state that immediately before the shock they felt a hot gust of wind; whilst others declare that a vapour was seen to rise, as if from the earth, near Melfi, where the earthquake was most severely felt. Others again testify to the howling of animals.

A traveller, living at Melfi at the time, gave me the following account of what he witnessed on the fatal day:—"After dinner, I threw myself on the bed to take my usual siesta, and fell asleep. I woke ere long, alarmed by most terrible noises—I thought it was thundering. Then followed a cloud of dust, and I could see nothing for about three minutes. When the dust had cleared away, I discovered that the front of the house had fallen into the street. I rose from the bed stunned and stupefied. I sought the staircase, which, fortunately, was not injured, so I descended over fallen masonry into the rico. I could scarcely get along, the streets were so much blocked up with rubbish; and every instant a loud crash warned me of the danger I was in. I saw more than one building gradually topple over. A feeling seemed to possess me that I should get out of the town, although to move about the street was imminently dangerous. The same idea appeared to possess every one I saw; we were all scrambling out of the place, some screaming and some dumb with fright. I found hundreds of people outside Melfi; some exclaiming—'Holy Virgin, help us! The Earthquake! the Earthquake!'

"After a few minutes most of the crowd appeared to recover their reason, and then came the terrible thought—who are the victims? Again we all rushed into the town, each person making for their own house or that of a friend. The absorbing feeling of self-preservation had given way to the more generous sentiments of humanity. What an awful scene now presented itself! A mother, with bleeding hands, tearing away the rubbish of a roofless house to find her child! A father calling for aid to remove a mass of brickwork, under which he knew his family was buried. 'Help! help! they may yet live!' was often

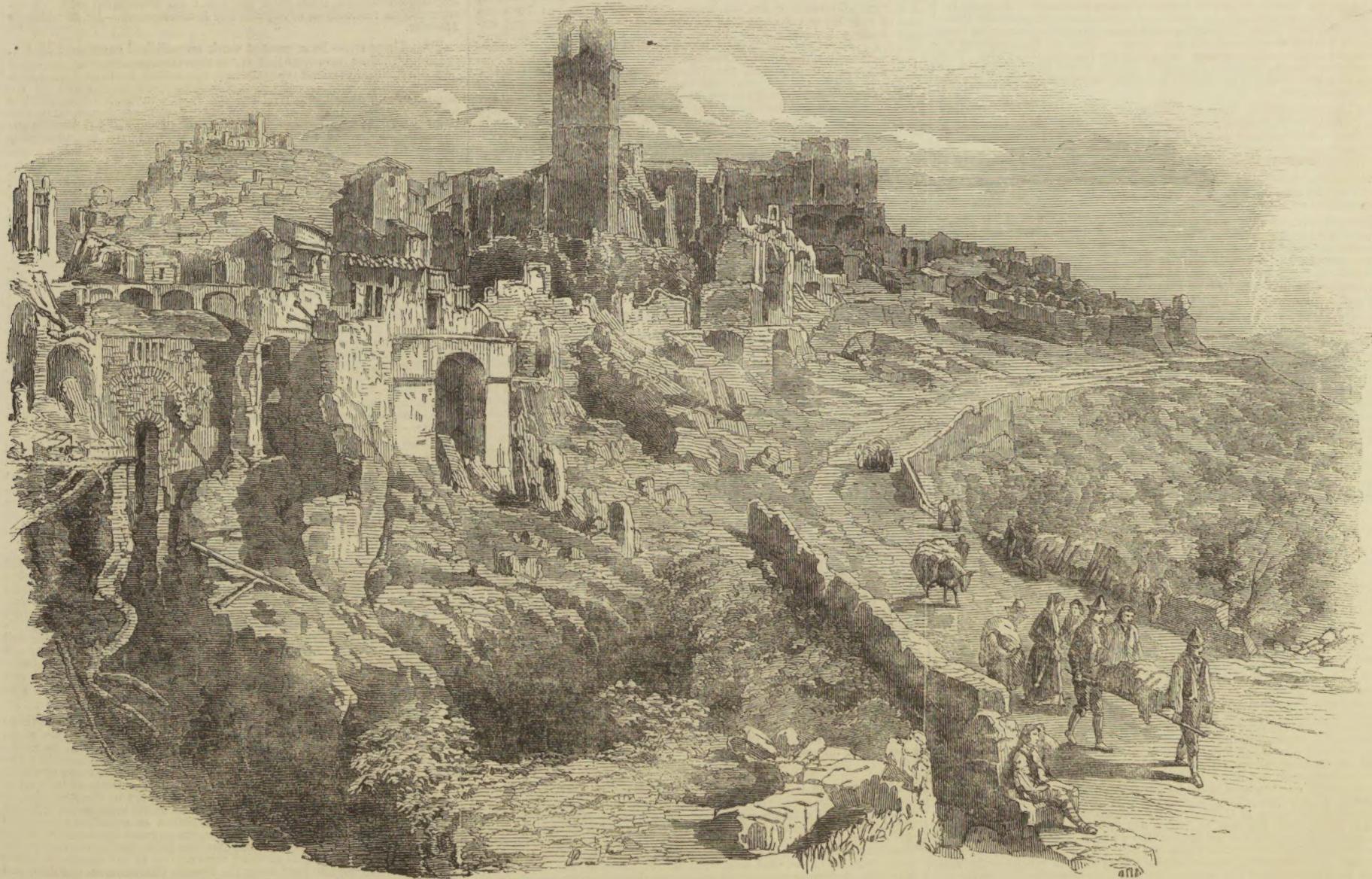
heard in the crowd. Their relatives meeting, they embrace, and hurry off to assist at some excavation. Every passion was called forth—self-preservation, fear, hope, joy, strangely mingled: it was, so to speak, an earthquake of human hearts that followed the physical disaster."

Such is no exaggerated account of this awful event. Not a house in the whole town of Melfi was left habitable. Seventeen churches had crumbled to the earth; probably not less than 3000 people were without homes, having lost everything they possessed, as well as their dearest relatives and friends. The Government sent assistance from Naples, but many persons perished under the ruins for want of aid. Some wretched men visited the town for plunder. The wounded were too many to receive proper attention. A few became idiots, and several have not yet recovered from nervous affections caused by alarm; and the medical world is much interested by some singular cases still under treatment.

A few days after the disaster, Signor Palizzi, the well-known landscape painter, visited the ruins of Melfi, and from his sketches the accompanying Illustrations have been copied.† The general view of the town of Melfi shows the great mass of shattered buildings, with the Norman built castle in the distance. The interior of the church called the Carmine, represents the picturesque ruins of one of the most important Christian temples of the city. When Signor Palizzi sketched the building, the priests had already returned to the roofless church, put up a bell, and were calling the people to mass. The third drawing gives an idea of the general appearance of the houses, showing the furniture and pictures of a particular dwelling, the front wall of which had fallen into the street.

His Sicilian Majesty visited Melfi some time since, and offered relief to the sufferers; and subsequently a subscription was got up for the same purpose. Unfortunately, the disaster was too extensive to be re-

† Signor Palizzi's picture of the "Ruins of Melfi" is now in the possession of his Sicilian Majesty.



REMAINS OF THE TOWN OF MELFI.—GENERAL VIEW.

paired by such aid, unless an appeal had been made beyond the kingdom of Naples. The town of Melfi, however, is very gradually being rebuilt.

What took place at Melfi occurred to the adjacent towns and villages; some of which are now nearly deserted. Barilo, in particular, is little more than an abandoned ruin. In Naples the shock was distinctly felt, but did not do any damage.

It should be observed that after the fatal 14th of August, 1851, the whole district of Vulture was visited with slight shocks of earthquake for many months after! And it is worthy of remark that since that period many intestine phenomena have occurred throughout Europe, as well as the late eruption of Mount Etna, which is worth reflection. The Scientific Society of Naples has published a report, entitled "Monte Vulture ed il Tremoto del 14 Agosto, 1851," highly interesting to physical philosophers.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SECOND AMERICAN EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Dr. Kane has been appointed to the command of the new Grinnell Arctic Expedition, which is soon to sail, in search of Sir John Franklin. In one essential qualification Dr. Kane stands especially pre-eminent; that qualification is faith. He firmly believes that Sir John Franklin is still living, and that he can be rescued from his confinement by human means.

Unsuccessful as the previous expeditions have been, there are yet strong grounds for continued efforts. The discoveries which have been thus far made have rendered it absolutely certain that Sir John Franklin wintered in 1845-6 on Beechey's Island, at the mouth of Wellington Channel. It is doubtful whether he proceeded in the spring westward, or northward up the channel. His instructions expressly enjoined the former course, if possible; but the extensive search already made affords no indication that such was the course actually pursued. The opinion entertained by the officers of the English and American expeditions is, that Sir John Franklin prosecuted his course by the open sea north-west of the Wellington and Victoria Channels, and is shut up in the almost boundless region of water, ice, and land that extends between Victoria Channel and the high and extensive lands north of West Georgia. That there is a great Polar basin, with a higher temperature than that of the Arctic zone, abounding with animal life, was plainly set forth by Captain Penny, as his decided conviction, two years ago. This opinion is substantiated by Captain Englefield, who lately returned in his steamer from a short cruise in the Arctic Ocean; and the latter is of opinion that Franklin's Bay is misnamed, and that it is, in fact, an arm of communication between the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans.

The probabilities of the safety of Sir John Franklin's expedition are rather strengthened by the past explorations. If it were improbable at the outset that the two ships should have simultaneously perished, it is still more improbable that they could have been so utterly lost as not to leave some remnant of wrecks behind. No such remnant has been discovered. The disappearance of the *Erebus* and *Terror* cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, either by storm or starvation. The liberality of Henry Grinnell and George Peabody in fitting out this second American expedition reflects honour upon the American name, and we trust the enterprise may be successful.

COAST DEFENCES.

DOVER.—When all the companies have joined, there will be about 500 of the Royal Artillery in this garrison. Its batteries, breast-works, defences, &c., will be shortly placed in that state as of old, when Dover was one of the first ports and strongest garrisons in England. A company of the Royal Sappers and Miners is also expected there, their services being now important in the construction of fortifications and military works of every kind.

FOLKESTONE.—The surveyors of the Ordnance have been making surveys during the week around the battery, down the face, and along the foot of the cliff.

RYE.—An ordnance survey is being made of the gun-garden of Rye, with a view, we understand, of erecting a battery there.

PEMBROKE.—The battery at the west end of the dockyard is undergoing alterations, the 24-pounder guns have been dismounted, and the embrasures are being adapted for 32-pounders, with 8-inch and 10-inch guns at the angles. When completed the battery will be most formidable, and, with skilful and resolute artillerists, might bid defiance to almost any force.

PORTSMOUTH.—Magazines are ordered to be constructed on the Gosport lines, as also on the Hilsea lines, and a strong gateway is being formed on the latter, on one of the old sites. Some earth-works will be speedily thrown up at Gouer-pond, Brownlow, preparatory to the erection of a permanent fort.

The Martello towers on the Sussex coast are to receive an armament forthwith.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—There is not a single soldier between Exeter and Plymouth. There is only a 32-pounder gun at Exmouth for the use of the Coast Guard, the only one mounted between Bristol and Plymouth, a distance of 130 miles.

THE NAVY.—THE SEA-SERVICE SQUADRON.—All the ships at Spithead—namely, *Prince Regent*, 90, Captain Hutton, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Corry; *Leander*, 50, Captain King; *Arrogant*, 46, screw, Captain S. Freemantle; *Sidon*, 22, steam frigate, Captain Goldsmith; *Furious*, 14, steam-frigate, Captain Loring; *Basilisk*, 6, steam-sloop, Commander Hon. F. Egerton; and *Medea*, 6, steam-sloop, Commander Bailey—may be said to be fully manned and ready for any service. Most of the squadron at Devonport are also fully manned and ready for immediate service. The three-decker *Queen*, 110, in Plymouth Sound is the only regular sailing ship now that has merely an advanced complement. She has 400 men instead of 900.

At Portsmouth, the *Duke of Wellington*, 130, screw line-of-battle-ship, Captain H. B. Martin, C.B., has stepped her main and mizen-masts. This noble ship we may expect, by the end of March, to be ready for active service. Her complement will be 1200 men.

The ill-fated *Dauntless*, 33, screw-frigate, Captain Halsted, is at Barbadoes. The numbers that have fallen victims to the yellow fever are 15 officers and 73 men, more than one-fourth of the entire ship's company.

DEVONPORT.—The shipwrights of this dockyard number between 800 and 900. Of these about 650 assembled on Tuesday, in the Temperance hall, and resolved to memorialise the Admiralty to have their wages increased to the rate now paid at the private yards. Falling success here, the men propose to lay their memorial before Parliament. The meeting was well-conducted and orderly.

THE ARMY.—The following changes have taken place during the past month:—The 1st batt. of the 1st Foot, from Portsmouth to New-port; the 19th, from Winchester to Portsmouth; the 38th, from Gosport to Portsmouth; the 88th, from the Isle of Wight to Gosport; the 48th, from Newport to Winchester; the 8th, from Dublin to Kilkenny; the 1st battalion of the 71st, from Kilkenny to Cork; the 9th, from Templemore to Buttevant; and the 1st pvt. of the 55th from Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight. The 1st Regiment of Foot moved from Fermoy; the service companies embarked at Cork for Corfu on the 22nd of January. The 85th Foot embarked at Portsmouth on January 28, for service in the Mauritius. Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of the 40th Regiment of Foot, in the *Vulcan* steam-frigate, at New South Wales, and of the embarkation of the 3rd Light Dragoons at Kurrahee, in the *Hertfordshire*, on their return to England, after fifteen years' service in India.

It is intended to make two additional companies to each regiment of infantry of the Queen's troops in the East Indies.

THE ORKNEYS IN PAWN.—Dr. Clarke mentions a curious circumstance, which was related to him in Norway, by Bernard Anker, of Christiansa. He stated that Great Britain had the Orkney Islands only in pawn. Looking over some old deeds belonging to the Danish crown, at Copenhagen, Mr. Anker found that these islands were consigned to England in lieu of a dowry for a Danish princess, married to one of our English kings, upon condition that these islands should be restored to Denmark whenever the debt should be discharged. Therefore, as the price of land and the value of money have undergone such considerable alteration since this period, it is in the power of Denmark, for a very small sum, to claim possession of the Orkneys.—From *Notes and Queries*.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—Under this title the following is given in an American paper:—"A new motive power, applicable to all engines now in use in steam-ships or on the land, has just been invented, being the practical result of over ten years' labour, study, and experiment on this subject. A new engine has also been devised and perfected for stationary or locomotive purposes, upon land or water, which can be constructed and applied in connection with the new motive power, at one-half the expense and one-half the weight required to construct an engine of equal power on any other known plan, thereby gaining a great advantage by light machinery, a point of great importance in vessels upon the water. A new propeller, or new mode of applying the power of the engines to the water in vessels on the ocean or rivers, has also been perfected in the past six months, which will act through the bottom of the vessel, where the water is denser, and the whole power of the engines will be expended in driving the vessel rapidly forward. The gain by these important and valuable improvements, in lightness of machinery, directness and efficiency of the power, and small expense for fuel necessary, together with the advantage of greatly diminished resistance in moving rapidly through the water, obtainable by the new model, when combined in one vessel, especially in so large a vessel as the projected iron ocean steamer *Leviathan*, 700 feet long, will render ocean navigation so economical, regular, safe, profitable, and rapid, as to distance all competition."

MUSIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The second performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by the Sacred Harmonic Society, took place at Exeter-hall, under Costa's direction, on the 28th ult. Madame Fiorentini, having been attacked with influenza, was unable to sing the principal soprano part, which was, therefore, undertaken by Miss Birch; and Miss Dolby, Miss Deakin, Miss Huddart, Messrs. Lockey, N. Novello, and Weiss, were the other chief singers. The anxiously-expected production of Mozart's "Requiem," is fixed for Ash Wednesday, February 9th, and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," will be given in the same programme; Miss Louise Pyne, Miss Williams, Lockey, and Lawler, are the leading vocalists engaged for this attractive evening. The London Sacred Harmonic Society performed Handel's "Solomon," last Monday night, under Mr. Surman's guidance; Miss Birch, Mrs. Temple, Miss C. Felton, Lockey, and Lawler being the solo artists. As a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Harper, the oratorio was preceded by the Dead March in "Saul," which token of regard had been paid also by the Harmonic Union.—Madame Pleyel, the enchantress of the pianoforte, the unrivalled executant of the day, was heard at the Hanover-square Rooms, at an evening concert, last Monday, by an immense auditory, including the great artistic celebrities of every nation now in town. Madame Pleyel was never in greater force, whether in the "severe" schools (why severe?) of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, or in the fanciful and eccentric effusions of Liszt and Thalberg. Associated with Sainton in the sonata in F of Beethoven, and with the same able violinist, Mr. Clementi, a clever viola, and Piatti, the incomparable violoncellist, in Mendelssohn's first pianoforte quartet in B minor, Madame Pleyel was an exponent as original in her reading as she was daring in her execution. Thinking for herself, following out the dictates of her own genius, disdaining the trammels of conventional interpretation, and trusting to her own impulsive sentiment and fancy, she afforded fresh notions on the texts of the two master minds; she suggested novel points of interest; she excited even the stern purists to an admiration of the intellectual as well as physical power, which enabled her thus to strike out new path. The pace at which she took the scherzo and finale, in the quartet, distanced all modern players, and therefore disturbed their nervous system; but, those who knew and recollect Mendelssohn, must be conscious that he would have indeed been delighted with a player whose ardent style so closely resembled his own tornado-like execution. It is needless to add, that the enthusiasm at Madame Pleyel's matchless display was unbounded. The vocalists were Miss Fitzwilliam, Miss Alleyne, Madame Doria, and Mr. Weiss. Madame Fiorentini's cold prevented her appearance, and Madame Doria kindly walked from her seat in the body of the room to the orchestra, to sing the cavatina "M'odi," from Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia." She has a fine voice, but her style, at present, lacks refinement.—The début of Miss Fitzwilliam, who devotes herself for the future to the concert-room, was a marked success. Her delivery of Kücken's air, "Oh, what is love?" was delicious, and she won an encore for Mr. F. Mori's pretty ballad, "Twas on a Sunday morning." It is quite a treat to listen to Miss F. Fitzwilliam's exquisite enunciation of the poetry of her songs. Mr. F. Mori was the able accompanist at this soirée.—On Tuesday night, the accomplished pianist and gifted composer, Sterndale Bennett, met his friends at the first of his annual series of interesting pianoforte performances at the Hanover-square Rooms. He was assisted by Sainton and Piatti, and the selection was of course worthy of the high reputation of Mr. W. S. Bennett. Miss Endersohn was the vocalist on this occasion.—This is the season of chamber music. On Saturday Mr. Ella commences his Musical Winter Evenings.—Mr. Dando, the violinist, is already in the field at Crosby-hall, with his quartet party.—Mr. Lucas, the violoncellist, has announced his nights.—Herr Pauser, the pianist, will open shortly a new campaign.—Mr. Lindsay Sloper, the pianist, reviews his digital doings, and Mr. C. Salaman is organising his pianoforte soirées; so that the Broadwoods, the Erards, the Collards, will be in requisition until the Italian birds begin to warble their dainty ditties, as soon as the wintry days disappear.—Beethoven's Mass in C and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise) were performed at Mr. Salaman's Amateur Choral Meetings on Wednesday.—The Cecilian Society, on Thursday, gave at the Albion-hall, London Wall, Haydn's "Seasons," conducted by Mr. Shourbridge; with Mr. Boardman, organist; and Mrs. John Rowe, Miss A. Cox, Miss Champion, Messrs. Gadsby and Taylor, as vocalists.—Mr. Costa's name appears as conductor in the announcements for the forthcoming Philharmonic Concerts. For the New Philharmonic Concerts, the names of Spohr, Lindpaintner, and Dr. Wyde, are published. Spohr is also engaged at the Royal Italian Opera, to produce his opera "Jessonda," in the ensuing season, which is not likely to begin before Easter Tuesday (March 29th), owing to the principal singers not being able to arrive in town from St. Petersburg.—Except in the law reports, nothing is heard just now as to Her Majesty's Theatre.—Amongst the late arrivals is Herr Gockel, a pianist, a pupil of Mendelssohn. He is on his way to America, and is declared to be a very remarkable performer.—From Torquay, at a concert given by Madame Montenegro, we hear of the enthusiasm produced by the singing of Madame Fiorentini, who appears, by the reports, to have abandoned that frigidity of style which stood in her way on the lyric stage. There are rumours of her joining the Covent-garden company this season.—Mr. Swift, the English tenor, has been delighting the Lisbon amateurs by his singing in "Lucrezia Borgia," having for his colleague the celebrated Madame Rossi Caccia.—Madame Stoltz had quitted Rio Janeiro, owing to the yellow fever, and had arrived in Lisbon; which Madame Castellan was about to leave, for London, to sing at the Royal Italian Opera.—Madame Clara Novello has been the star of the Madrid Italian Opera this season.—The following extract from a letter from St. Petersburg will interest our readers:—

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CELEBRATION OF LORD PEVENSEY'S TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY, AT THE SHEFFIELD ARMS, FLETCHING.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

discovered that he was in earnest, had to encounter some opposition from the Allopathic practitioners in the town, who, perhaps not unnaturally, felt that the new institution might conduce to propagate principles which they did not approve of. However this may be, the commencement of Dr. Dunn's Hospital had the effect of reviving the old infirmary project, and another vigorous effort was made to realise it. Several meetings were held, and a diligent canvass was made, but the result was, as before, a decided failure. In the meantime, that is to say, on the 26th of May last, the first stone of St. James's Hospital was laid in due form by its benevolent founder; and, notwithstanding all opposition, it received the support of the leading gentlemen in the district, including Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Melton, Sir J. Copley, Bart.; Mr. Edward Denison, M.P.; Mr. Wrightson, M.P.; Mr. T. Walker, Warrington; P. D. Cooke, Esq., Owston; Captain Ramsden, Hexthorpe; Mr. Y. Parker, Shuthorpe; Mr. Brown, of Shooter's-hill; Mrs. Wood and family, of Campsall-hall, &c.

The building was to have been completed in October last; but, owing to unavoidable delays, it was not finished until the beginning of January. It occupies a point of land on the west side of the town of Doncaster, at the junction of Cleveland-street and St. Sepulchre-gate, and very near to the new railway station. It is triangular in plan, with the apex pointing towards the turnpike-road to Sheffield, and the base abutting upon a reserved area of land, which may be applied to the future extension of the hospital, if necessary. The building is divided into two sections; one of which is for the accommodation of patients, and the other principally for the officers and conveniences of the institution. The section on the left-hand in the Engraving contains the two principal wards, which are spacious, lofty, well-ventilated apartments, with every facility for surgical operations and medical treatment. It is believed that these two wards will suffice for some time to come; but arrangements have been made for additional accommodation for patients in the other part of the building: the total number which the institution is calculated to hold being twenty-one beds. There is a bath-room for hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths, and a well-appointed kitchen, laundry, and other offices. The institution is warmed and ventilated on the most improved principles, and is, in every respect, a model hospital. Dr. Dunn is the consulting physician; Mr. Denham, house-surgeon.

The institution, the origin of which we have thus briefly related, was formally opened on Wednesday, the 26th ult. Divine service was held at the parish church in the morning, at which Dr. Dunn, the founder of the institution, and a number of gentlemen, together with the officers and servants of the institution, attended. A very appropriate sermon was preached by the Vicar, Dr. Sharpe, who selected his text from Matthew xxv., 36: "I was sick, and ye visited me."

At one o'clock a numerous party of guests assembled at the new Hospital to partake of an elegant cold collation provided by the Doctor. The entertainment was given in the principal ward of the building, which was gaily decorated on the occasion. Dr. Dunn occupied the chair, supported by the Mayor and Vicar.

After the removal of the cloth, and the usual preliminary toasts, the

"health of Dr. Dunn" was proposed, in highly flattering terms, by the Mayor.

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER "MARIAN ZAGURY."

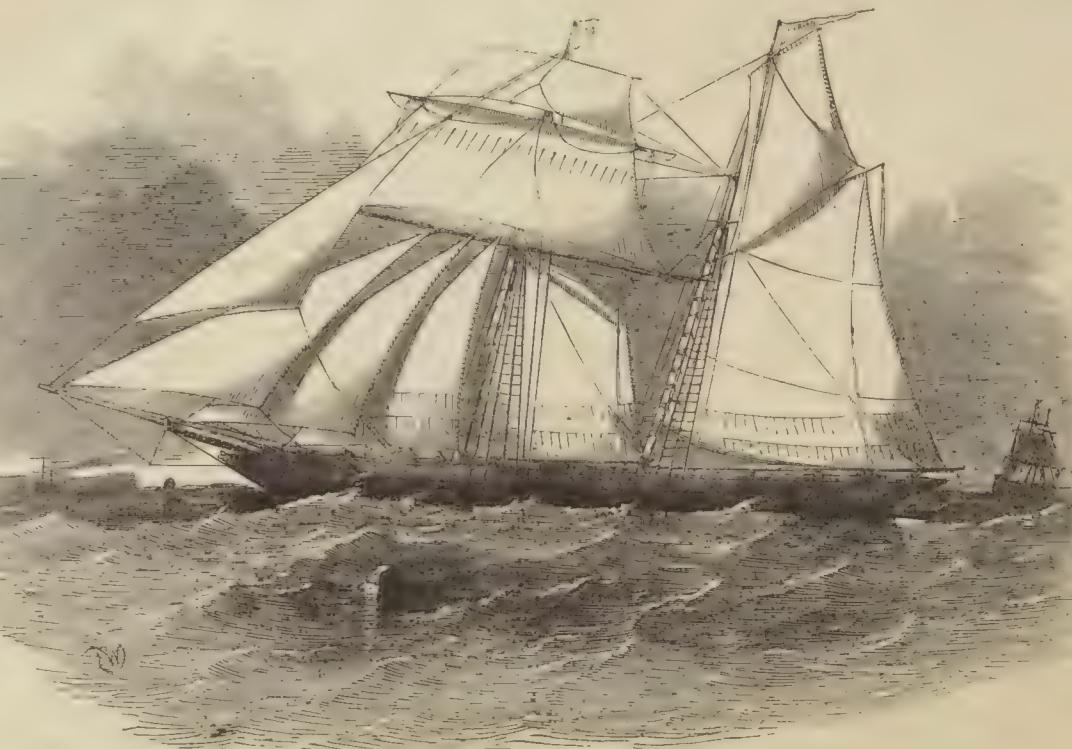
This finely-modelled clipper schooner was launched on the 12th ult., from the building-yard of Messrs. Hessel and Holmes, of Rye. Her dimensions are: 104 feet in length; breadth, 18 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 10 inches; register 140 tons old and 98 tons new measurement; she is regarded as the handsomest vessel ever constructed in the port of Rye; and it is expected by competent judges that she will sail exceedingly fast. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, a gale of wind from the S.W. blowing at the time, there was a large assemblage of persons at the launch: at half-past twelve the dog-shores were removed, and, as she glided onward towards the Channel, received the name of *Marian Zagury* from Mr. S. F. L. Pereira. Mr. Samuel Zagury (her owner), Mr. G. Phillips, and Mr. H. Terry, of London, visited Rye to witness the launch. Captain Matthews has the command of the vessel, which is intended for the African trade.

A dinner was provided at the Red Lion Hotel, under the superintendence of Mr. Smith, the landlord, for the shipwrights and others engaged at the yard of Messrs. Hessel and Holmes, the builders of the vessel.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. R. N. PHILIPS.

AMONG the candidates who sought, at the late election, to represent the borough of Stafford in Parliament, was Mr. Richard N. Phillips, of Christ College, Cambridge, and the Northern Circuit. His canvass promised him a prominent position on the poll, on the eve of the day of which—the Reformers in the borough being of opinion that if Mr. Phillips persevered in the contest the second seat would be lost to their party—he retired in favour of Mr. A. Otway, one of the members returned, whose opinions were somewhat identical with his own. Shortly after the election, the friends of Mr. Phillips entered into a subscription for the purpose of presenting a public testimonial to him, "as an expression of the high estimation in which his principles, personal character, and public conduct" were held. With the proceeds of the subscriptions, principally raised in small sums, given by the humbler class of electors, a piece of plate, and a copy of "Mill's Principles of Political Economy" (2 vols.), were purchased and presented to Mr. Phillips on the 17th ult., at the Lyceum, in Stafford, in the presence of a large number of electors and other inhabitants of Stafford, among whom were 300 ladies, who had previously partaken of tea in the theatre. Altogether the company numbered 800 persons.

The chair was taken by George Sydney, Esq., and among those on the platform were R. N. Phillips, Esq., G. Hadfield, Esq., M.P., George Thompson, Esq., and Tindal Atkinson, Esq. Upon the table in front of the chairman, the presentation plate formed a conspicuous object. It consists of a silver salver, about seventeen inches in diameter, most chastely executed. The outside is a running vine, with its rich clustering grapes, in frosted silver; round the surface of the plate is a wreath of evergreens, and ears of corn, through and round which runs a ribbon or band, on which are inscribed, in bold characters, "Free-trade," "Reform," "Retrenchment." At the bottom of the wreath is quartered Mr. Phillips' crest—a lion rampant, with the motto, "Dicit amor patriæ" (the love of my country leads me on). From the top, and within the chaplet, a banner is suspended, on which are engraved the old borough arms of Stafford, and the corporation arms. In the centre of the salver is the following inscription:—



THE CLIPPER SCHOONER, "MARIAN ZAGURY."

Dr. Dunn then rose, amidst much applause; and, having made a few preliminary remarks, took a rapid review of the rise and progress of St. James's Hospital; mentioning, as foremost among those who supported him in his project, his friend Mr. Fisher, of Westfield, who generously presented him with the title-deed of the land, and who had been throughout his most energetic friend. Next were Sir Joseph Copley, Mr. Battie Wrightson, Lord Fitzwilliam, and Viscount Milton; Mr. Thomas Walker, of Warrington; Mr. Brown, of Shooter's-hill; Mrs. Wood, of Campsall-hall; Mrs. White, and a great number, whose names should be placed in the most conspicuous part of the building; not forgetting Dr. Sharpe, who, at great personal inconvenience, had readily consented to preach a sermon. The Doctor concluded by stating that the Hospital contained 21 or 22 beds.

Some other toasts followed, and the party separated at about four o'clock.

In the evening the new institution was illuminated. The locomotive band was stationed in front of the building, and played several popular airs to the gratification of a very numerous concourse of spectators. At eight o'clock a most excellent supper was provided in the lower ward for the workmen, railway employés, and others. The health of Dr. Dunn was proposed, and received with vociferous cheering. That gentleman having responded in suitable terms, several other toasts, interspersed with songs, were proposed, and the company remained together until a late hour.

Next day (Thursday) the hospital was opened for the reception of patients.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. R. N. PHILLIPS.



ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL, JUST OPENED, AT DONCASTER.

TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR MAUGHAM.

THIS characteristic group bears upon its central shaft—part of an elephant's tusk—the following inscription:—
The tusk of Gullala, employed, in the siege of Mooltan, in placing the guns in position on the Mundee Ava mound. This memento of the Punjab Campaign, and three years' honorary membership in field and garrison, is presented by the Mess of the 1st Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, to Major Thomas Maugham.

The figures, trees, animals, and ornaments are silver. The front of



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MAJOR MAUGHAM.

the shaft is engraved with a view, showing the Ava mound in the foreground. The inscription occupies the reverse. On the base, which is triangular, are Indian animals—the camel, Brahmin bull, and rhinoceros. The overhanging trees are the plantain, fig, and palm. The group has been superbly executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

VISITATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

ON Tuesday week last, being the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, the Bishop of Winchester commenced a visitation of this society, in accordance with the unanimous request of the whole body of Fellows, made soon after the issuing of the report of the University Commission. The Right Rev. Prelate arrived on the evening of the 24th ult., and the following morning, attended by his Chancellor and Chaplains, was conducted in procession to the College Chapel; the scholars and Fellows wearing their surplices, with the hoods of their different degrees. Morning prayers being ended, the Visitation was formally opened in the Hall

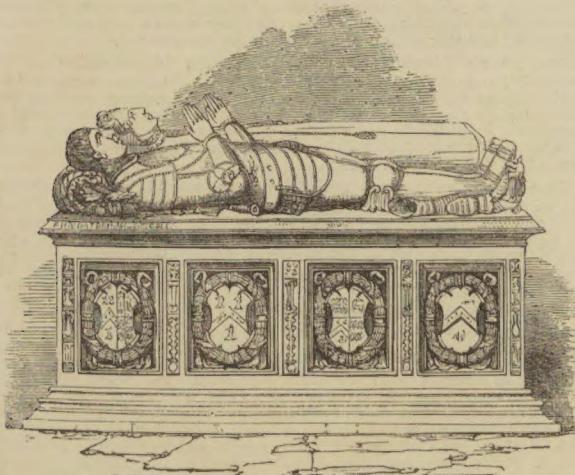


VISITATION PROCESSION IN THE QUADRANGLE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

(which we have represented in our Engraving), and the members of the foundation were severally cited by name.

Trinity College has produced many men of eminence, and is spoken highly of in the Report of the Commissioners. It was founded in the year 1556, by Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, who placed it under the perpetual superintendence of the Bishops of Winchester. There is a foundation for a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve scholars. The Bishop held a similar visitation of New College in November last.

The Hall, which is shown in our Illustration, is on the western side of



TOMB OF THE FOUNDER OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

the Quadrangle, opposite the Library. It was rebuilt on the site of the Refectory of Durham College in 1618-20, with rooms over it. The roof was reconstructed about 1816, when the original ogee pediments were exchanged for a regular line of battlements. The interior was refitted about 1772. Among the portraits is one of the founder of the college, painted by Francis Potter, an ingenious mechanic, and a member of the College about 1637.

From the Hall, the visitor passes the foot of the Bell-staircase into the court of the new buildings. The old yew-tree, and a view of the President's lodgings from the gardens (nearly four acres in 1748) are interesting memorials of *Oxoniana Antiqua*.

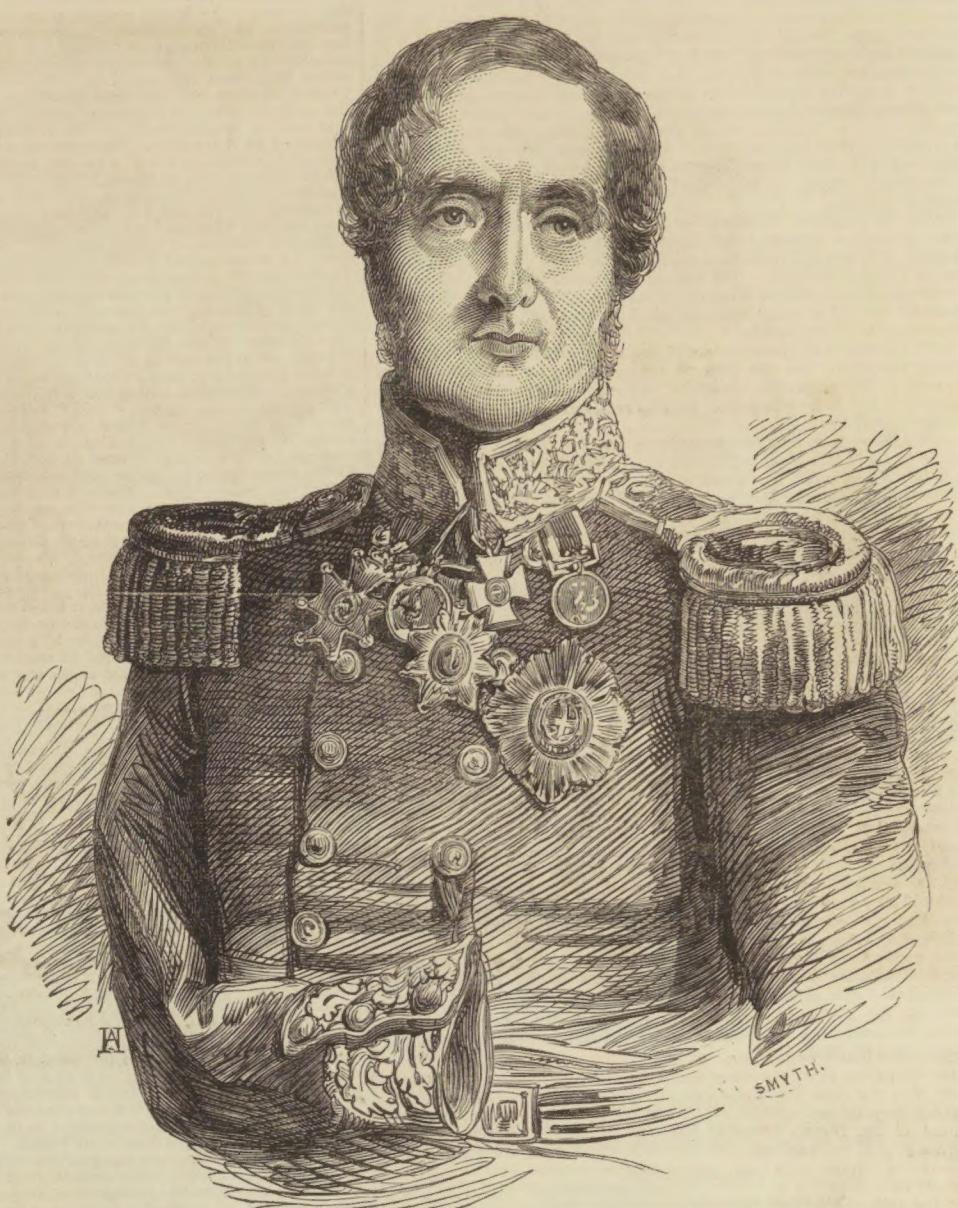
We have likewise engraved the Tomb of the founder, Sir Thomas Pope, and his wife, on the north side of the altar-table in the College Chapel. It is a fine altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigies at full length in alabaster. Sir Thomas is represented in complete armour, at his feet a griffin, and at his head a helmet, with his crest. Sir Thomas Pope was interred in great state on the north side of the old parish church of St. Stephen, Walbrook (where his second wife, Margaret, had been before buried) with his daughter Alice; but in 1567, eight years after his death, his remains, with those of Dame Margaret, his second wife, were removed to the chapel of this College; where also the Lady Elizabeth Powlet, his widow, who had been his third wife, and had survived her third husband, was buried in great pomp in 1593.

LORD RAGLAN.

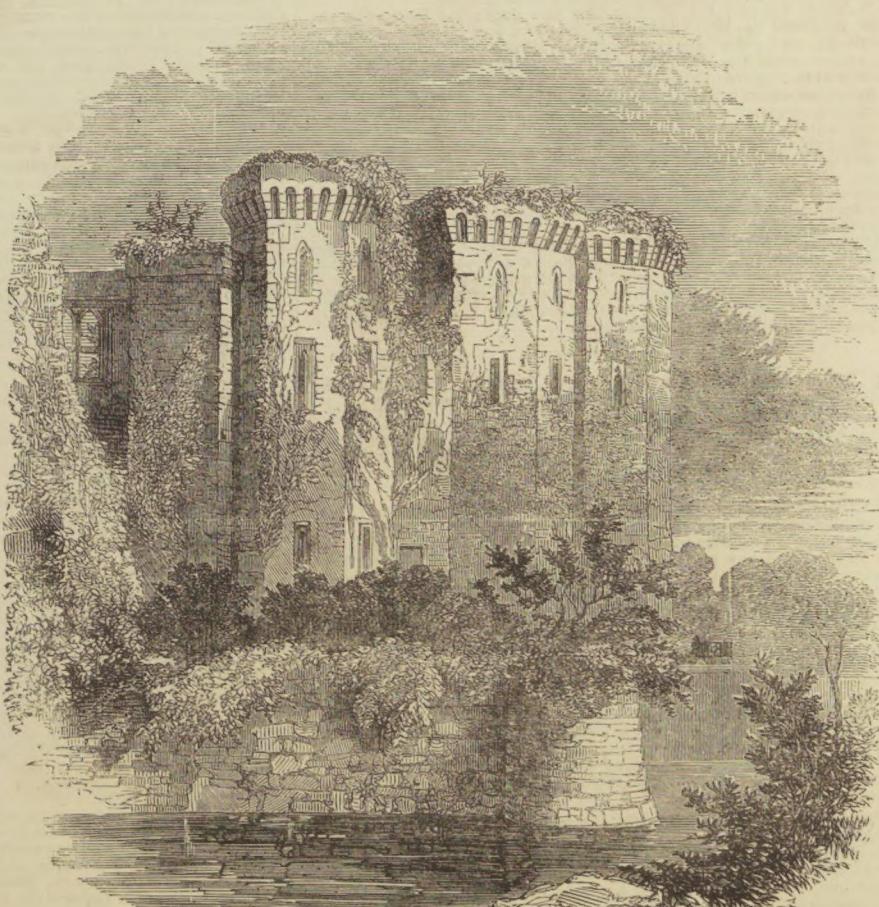
YIELDING to none of our contemporary British heroes in bravery, or in the higher qualities which go to constitute the character of a good soldier, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, during a prolonged career, has superadded to his purely military services others of a less brilliant and distinguished, but more directly useful, order, which have procured for him an amount of respect and confidence from successive Governments of this country more than commensurate with his actual achievements in the field, although they were of no common order. Early in his military life, while in the Peninsula, the Duke of Wellington detected in him qualities not too often found in men whose bravery has been their original passport to eminence, which induced that discerning chieftain to attach the young officer more directly to himself, and entrust to him functions requiring a union of judgment, coolness, indomitable perseverance, and minute military knowledge, with those more common qualities of the soldiers which are necessary in order to ensure respect and obedience.

From that date until the present hour this distinguished officer has been employed, almost without intermission, in the discharge of duties of a similar character to those for which he was thus early selected; and, if the excellent organisation and discipline of

and Busaco (where he was seriously wounded); the attack on Oporto and its capture; the operations against Soult; the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras and their occupation; the pursuit of Massena; the battle of Fuentes d'Onor; the first siege of Badajos; the affair of El Bodon; the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; the capture of Badajoz; the battle of Salamanca; the capture of Madrid and the Retiro; the driving of the French from Valladolid to Burgos; the siege of Burgos; the affairs contingent upon it; and in the retreat to the frontiers of Portugal; the final advance in 1813; the battle of Vittoria; the battle of the Pyrenees; the affair at Irún; the passage of the Bidassoa of the Nivelle, of the Nive; the advance in 1814; the battle of Orthes; the battle of Toulouse; and in the other affairs which took place before the surrender of Napoleon. During the whole of these campaigns, Lord Fitzroy Somerset was superadding to his ordinary duties as an officer the discharge of functions of the most difficult and responsible kind. As early as 1809, Wellington had distinguished his merits so far as to appoint him one of his aides-de-camp; and in the following year he was made Military Secretary to the General. The duties of that office he continued to discharge throughout the career of the army in the Peninsula; and the opinion of the Duke of Wellington is on record, that the successes of the British troops were, in no slight degree, due to the admirable services of the Military Secretary. Indeed, if the character of Wellington himself be considered—how much of his own success depended on the moral influence created by discipline—it is obvious that, unless he had been seconded by a man of the same views and character as himself, he would have fallen short of the full attainment of his glorious ends. In this spirit it is that we must interpret the encomium passed by the Duke



LORD RAGLAN, MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.



RAGLAN CASTLE, ON THE ABERGAVENNY ROAD INTO WALES.

the British army be fairly a subject of national congratulation, it would be unfair to Lord Raglan to withhold the praise for the large proportion of its merits that is due to the incessant and watchful services of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, Lord Raglan—better known as Lord Fitzroy Somerset—is the youngest son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort. He was born on the 20th of September, 1788. He was gazetted to a cornetcy in the 4th Light Dragoons on the 9th of June, 1804, when he was but sixteen years old; on the 30th of May following he received his commission as lieutenant; and, in three years after—that is to say, on the 5th of May, 1808—he obtained the command of a company. There can be no doubt that, like so many other young scions of the aristocracy, Lord Fitzroy Somerset thus obtained his promotion with undue rapidity, inasmuch as he was barely twenty years of age at the date of his captain's commission; but, fortunately, he was of the stuff whereof good soldiers were made, and he was to serve under a general who well knew how to discover latent talent, and turn it to the best uses.

The history of the military career of Lord Raglan is almost identical with that of the British army under Wellington in the war which commenced in Portugal and ended at Waterloo. He took part in the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS.

of Wellington on Lord Fitzroy Somerset; and, if we reflect, that there can be no greater honour to a man than to say that he has fully discharged his appointed duty, then, although others may have performed more brilliant and world-honoured exploits, place will be found in the records of fame for the less obtrusive, but not less useful officer who regulates the machinery by which all the triumphs are won. It would be an error, however, to suppose that Lord Fitzroy Somerset's duties as Military Secretary prevented his taking as active a share as others in the fighting. Of his bravery there are records enough in the annals of the campaigns in Portugal, Spain, France, and Flanders, to place him on a level with the most intrepid of the heroes of that age of military glory. On the 9th of June, 1811, Captain Somerset had been promoted to the rank of Major; on the 27th of April, 1812, he received his Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

When the return of Napoleon from Elba once more called the British army into active service, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset was at his post. He was still attached to the Duke of Wellington in his old post of Military Secretary. He was at the battle of Quatre Bras; in the retreat of the 17th of June; and at the final battle of Waterloo, where he was so severely wounded that he was obliged to submit to amputation of his right arm.

With the battle of Waterloo ended the active military service of Lord Fitzroy Somerset. On the 28th of August, 1815, he was promoted to the rank of full Colonel in the army, and was nominated an extra aide-de-camp of the Prince Regent. He also received the Cross of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset now commenced a civil career. In 1818 he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Truro. In the following year, on the death of Sir F. Harvey, he was appointed Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance, a post which he continued to hold till he resigned it in 1827, on the appointment of Mr. Canning to the Premiership. When the resignation of Mr. Canning's successor, Lord Goderich, led to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as Prime Minister, Lord Fitzroy Somerset was nominated Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; thus fulfilling at home and during a long peace, the duties which he had discharged in the Peninsula with so much satisfaction to his old commander. In 1825, on the 27th of May, Lord Fitzroy Somerset was promoted to the rank of Major-General; and in 1838, on the 28th of June, to that of Lieut.-General. On the 19th of November, 1830, he was appointed to the Colonely of the 53rd Foot.

His Lordship received the "gold cross and five clasps," for the following battles—Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; and the "silver war medal and five clasps," for Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, and Ciudad Rodrigo.

Lord Raglan has taken but little part in politics. He was a staunch supporter of the Tory party, but seldom or never addressed the House of Commons.

On the death of the Duke of Wellington—Lord Hardinge having been appointed Commander-in-Chief—Lord Fitzroy Somerset was promoted to Master General of the Ordnance, and at the same time was called to the Upper House, by the title of Baron Raglan.

The noble Lord married, on the 6th of August, 1814, Lady Emily Harriet Wellesley Pole, the second daughter of the third Earl of Mornington. His eldest son died in December, 1845, of wounds received at the battle of Ferozeshah. Besides two daughters, Lord Raglan has a son, the Hon. Richard Henry Fitzroy Somerset, who was born on the 24th May, 1817.

RAGLAN CASTLE.

The title of Raglan is derived from the village of Raglan, in Monmouthshire, long celebrated for its noble fortress of decorated architecture:—

RAGLAN CASTLE.

A famous castle fine,
That Raglan height, stands noted almost round;
Made of freestone, upright as straight as line,
Whose workmanship, in beantle doth abound,
The curious knot, wrought all with edged tools,
The stately tower, that looks o'er pond and poole,
The fountain trim that runs both day and night,
Doth yield in shew a rare and noble sight,

CHURCHYARD'S *Worthiness of Wales*, 1857.

"This peerless ruin (says Cliffe, in his 'Book of South Wales') stands on a gentle elevation, partly hidden with foliage, a short distance from the village and church of Raglan, on the right of the Abergavenny or great road into Wales. No portion of the structure can be assigned to an earlier period than that of Henry V. A castle was founded here by one of the Clares in the thirteenth century, from which period its history, for more than two hundred years, is obscure. It successively belonged to the Berkeleys and the Herberts, and in 1491, on the death of the Earl of Huntington, better known as the Earl of Pembroke, the castle and manor passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Sir Charles Somerset, a very distinguished soldier and statesman of Royal lineage, in the reign of Henry VII., who, in right of his wife, the heiress of the House of Herbert, bore the title of Baron Herbert of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower. This eminent person died in 1526, 'full of honours'; and the castle progressively rose in dignity, especially during the time of Henry, 8th Earl and 1st Marquis of Worcester, who was born in 1502. The records of the Civil War present few events so touching of their kind as the struggle made here by this gallant and good old man in favour of the King. When created a Marquis, in 1642, he raised an army of 1500 foot and 500 horse, which he placed under the command of his son, the celebrated author of the 'Century of Inventions,' and the discoverer of the steam-engine. Charles sought refuge here in July, 1645, after the disastrous battle of Naseby, and remained until the 15th of September, when he took an affecting leave of the venerable Marquis.

"Raglan was the last castle throughout this broad realm which defied the power of Cromwell. Fairfax's Lieutenant, when he summoned the garrison to surrender, in June, 1646, wrote thus:—'His Excellency, Sir Thomas Fairfax, having now finished his work over the kingdom, except this castle, has been pleased to spare his forces for this work.' The Marquis, then eighty-five, in reply, stoutly said, that he 'made choice (if it so pleased God) rather to dye nobly than to live with infamy.' The siego lasted from the 3rd of June until the 19th of August.

"The castle was literally 'spoiled' after the siege; the farmers in the vicinity emulated the Parliamentary destroyers, and no effort seems to have been made by the Somerset family to preserve their ancestral house until rather late in the last century, since which, like all the Duke of Beaufort's other castles, it has been carefully preserved. Twenty-three stone staircases were taken away during the interval; and the great hall, the chapel, and other grand features of the sumptuous building, grievously injured. Enough, however, is left to convey a vivid idea of its olden grandeur; and much of the masonry is as fresh as when first exposed to the elements. The motto on the time-worn arms as you enter, speaks eloquently of the past—'Mutare vel timere sperno'—I scorn to change or to fear. The machicolated gateway tower on the right contains a few fragments of armour, and a vaulted room which possesses very fine properties of sound."

The great hall is the principal feature of the Stone Court; beyond are the remains of the chapel. The Pleasance, or Grand Terrace, is very fine; and cellars are of great extent. The Citadel, or Yellow Tower of Gwent, has walls ten feet thick, and five stories, rising 128 feet. Altogether, it is the most perfect decorated stronghold of which this country can boast—a romance in stone and lime.

A DESERTER FROM THE BRITISH ARMY IN LOVE.—In the Baltimore County-court, Maryland, Joseph Sinot was sentenced to six years and six months' imprisonment, for enticing a slave girl of a Mr. Marsh to run away. His reason was that he was devotedly attached to her, and desired to take her to one of the free states, and make her his wife. He is an Englishman by birth, and a deserter from the British army in Canada.

HERRINGS FROM NORWAY.—A novel and extensive importation of herrings of an extraordinary large size has just taken place; they were consigned to a fishmonger in London. Some of them measure sixteen inches from the head to the tail, nearly four inches wide in the broadest part, and many of them are from eight to nine inches in girth, and weigh from ten to fourteen ounces. They are principally soft-roed, and are cured in a similar manner to the Yarmouth bloaters, but with rather more salt.

SINGULAR FRAUD.—Some sharp customers have been lodging sealed bags of lead with the gold commissioner at Mount Alexander, and then selling the commissioner's receipts. Messrs. Stephens and Beaver, of Belfast, have been defrauded of £300 in this manner. They purchased two receipts for a hundred ounces of gold; when they presented the receipts they obtained the two bags marked and numbered as they described, which they found to contain shot only. The Government say they delivered what they received, and have nothing to do with the matter. The men that sold the receipts cannot be found, and there at present the matter rests.

FIRE KINDLER.—Take a quart of tar, three pounds of rosin; melt them, bring to a cooling temperature, mix with as much sawdust, with a little charcoal added, as can be worked in; spread out while hot upon a board; when cold, break it into lumps of the size of a large walnut. The composition will easily ignite from a match, and burn with a strong blaze, long enough to kindle any wood that is fit to burn.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN AND IRISH MANUFACTURE.—An order has been received at the Carrickmacross Industrial National School, to execute for her Majesty's use a large and handsome piece of guipure lace-work. It is gratifying to know that the order has been forwarded from a London house, in the ordinary course of trade, and that the pattern of the work selected had been designed in the school referred to.

A GENEROUS CONSTITUENCY.—The Mayor of Wolverhampton (Mr. J. Wynn) has intimated to the Hon. C. P. Villiers that the expenses attending his recent re-election have been entirely and voluntarily discharged by the learned gentleman's constituents.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT LIVERPOOL.—The following letter from Mr. Ingerson has been received by the Mayor of Liverpool:—"45, Portland-place, London, Jan. 18, 1853.—My dear Sir,—If I have delayed too long to offer to you my acknowledgment, I trust that you will not impute to me any want of gratitude. The kindness you did me the honour to extend to me during my late visit to Liverpool has my liveliest recollection, and I beg that you will receive for it my warmest thanks. The principal edifices of the town are worthy of the noble feelings of the inhabitants. Enterprise and liberality are conspicuous in the arrangements for business and the fruits of charity. The accommodations for shipping and all the details and wants of commerce are of the widest extent and most thorough convenience. No expense appears to have been spared, and no effort of taste or skill is wanting. The munificence of your hospitality is equalled only by the grace with which it is administered. The home of commerce is the abode of taste and refinement. Believe me to be, my dear sir, most faithfully yours.—J. R. INGERSOLL."

THE EPIDEMIC AT CROYDON.—The fatal fever at Croydon appears to be rather on the increase. The number of deaths registered during the week is 20, of which 10 are fatal cases of fever. The medical gentlemen of the town have held a meeting, and, in order to allay the uneasiness that prevailed among the inhabitants, they passed some resolutions, to the effect that the nature of the malady had been a good deal exaggerated in some quarters, and that they were unanimously of opinion that the disorder was not contagious. Dr. Harrison has died from the fatal malady.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—Negociations have been going on with a view of stopping the action of damages for breach of contract at the instance of this company against the London and North-Western, Lancaster and Carlisle, and Caledonian Railways. These have been amicably concluded, and a sum of £9000 has been agreed to be paid. The sum will either be paid to the shareholders in the shape of a bonus, or a portion of it taken to swell the dividend.

STATE OF TRADE.—The accounts received from the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom continue to report most favourably with regard to the general state of trade. The markets are described as presenting a tone of much firmness, with a fair degree of activity. The recent additional advance in the rate of discount appears to have produced a favourable impression upon all trades except that of iron; but even in this instance its influence is satisfactory as to the permanent well-being of the market.

MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY.—The number of volumes taken from the shelves of the reference library on each day during the week ending Saturday, January 29, was—Monday, 186; Tuesday, 269; Wednesday, 195; Thursday, 179; Friday, 215; Saturday, 269; total, 1313. The number of volumes issued from the lending library on each day during the same week was—Monday, 387; Tuesday, 274; Wednesday, 253; Thursday, 255; Friday, 201; Saturday, 272; total, 1742. The number of volumes taken from the shelves of the reference library during the previous week was 1233; the number issued from the lending library, 1754. There has, therefore, during the past week been an increase of 80 in the number of volumes taken from the shelves of the reference library; and a decrease of 12 in the number issued from the lending library.

FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER.—This building, which has been the scene of such wonderful gatherings, is to be pulled down at the end of March, prior to the erection upon the site of a hall of much larger architectural pretension, both as to exterior and interior. A public company, with a capital of £25,000, is in course of formation for the purpose of providing the funds.

ANTI-SLAVERY BREAKFAST.—The recent Peace Congress at Manchester appears to have taken advantage of for calling a meeting of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, which was held last week at the Friends' School-room, Jackson-street, Deansgate. On this occasion the Manchester Friends very liberally provided breakfast, of which about 70 persons partook.

FUGITIVE SLAVE IN LEICESTER.—On Tuesday evening a fugitive meeting was held in Charles-street Chapel, to hear an address from a fugitive slave, named Kelley, who formerly sustained in the United States the rather anomalous position of a slave and—a minister of the Gospel. Upwards of £13 were raised towards the purchase of the liberty of the fugitive, and it was understood that the sum would be increased to £30.

SOUTHAMPTON.—THE SEWER QUESTION.—The existence of the fatal epidemic at Croydon, termed "the sewer fever," has given rise to considerable discussion in Southampton, where a complete network of sewers is being constructed on a precisely similar plan to that in operation at Croydon. The subject was introduced at a meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday, when a resolution was brought forward to delay the works now in progress, until the cause of the epidemic at Croydon was clearly and positively ascertained, Mr. Ranger's plan being considered as a most expensive experiment on the ratepayers. A discussion of considerable length terminated with a resolution to continue with as much expedition as possible the construction of the sewers under his plan.

A MINIATURE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Mayor, Town-council, and other gentlemen of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, have it in contemplation to build a miniature crystal palace, at comparatively small expense.

ELECTORAL VACANCIES.—The death of Earl Beauchamp has caused a vacancy in Worcestershire West, by the elevation to the peerage of General Lygon, whose eldest son, Viscount Elmley, will be put forward as a candidate.—The Hon. Colonel L. Maule (brother to Lord Panmure) having been appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, has vacated his seat for the county of Forfar. He will again offer himself.

STEAM FOR AGRICULTURE.—As an instance of the improvement in agriculture now in progress, it may be mentioned that steam-engines for agricultural purposes in England have, in some cases, increased eight-fold within the last three years. One house made, in 1848, only 15 engines; but, in 1851, finished no less than 294. The same results hold good with respect to other improved agricultural implements. One maker turns out 5 thrashing-machines a week; another, who only made 56 machines in 1849 and 1850, turned out 192 in the last 21 months. The same important activity exists in all the other branches of the business.

ILL-TREATMENT OF A CREW.—Captain Dixon, of the *Sarah Charles*, which left London on a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, and put into Swansen for a cargo of patent fuel, summoned the whole of his able seamen before the magistrates for the non-performance of duty. The men made a long statement to the bench, stating that when they left Swansen they had no lights allowed them to cook victuals with. They could not eat the pork given them, which was full of maggots, and the bread badly mildewed. The men produced some of the articles. The dough made from the flour was quite black, the bread quite green and mildewed, and the liquor called soup looked like dirty water. The captain said the men had the provisions as he bought them. The magistrates decided that the captain had broken his contract, and refused to compel the men to go on board. The Custom-house authorities were ordered to make a survey of the ship.

CRUELTY IN THE GREENWICH UNION.—Mr. C. J. Carter, the Coroner for Kent, held an inquiry at the board-room of the Greenwich union, relative to the death of the child John Gaywood, five years old, an orphan inmate, whose cruel treatment by a nurse named Mary Oldham, has excited so much public attention. The jury found a verdict of "Manslaughter," and the prisoner was sent to Newgate for trial.

HEALTH OF FACTORY OPERATIVES.—An investigation is at present being made into the state of health enjoyed by those engaged in wool-spinning mills, with the view of ascertaining the effect of oil as a preventive or cure of disease, particularly of a pulmonary kind. Oil is extensively used in the spinning of woollen yarns, and we believe that those employed in this occupation, notwithstanding their hardships, are generally a healthy class.

THE LATE EXPLOSION OFF THE ISLE OF MAN.—The Queen and Prince Albert have been pleased to contribute £50 towards the fund for the relief of the poor sufferers at Port St. Mary. Several fragments of the bodies lately blown to atoms at Kitterland were picked up and interred on Kitterland. All that is now found of the ship and cargo consists of very small fragments of wood, iron, and gun-barrels, broken and twisted in an extraordinary manner.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' STRIKE IN SOUTH WILTSHIRE.—The effect of the tide of emigration has already been felt in Wiltshire and the adjoining counties. The labourers at Barford, Codford, and Fovant, have left work, and waited on the farmers by deputation, demanding an advance from 7s. to 9s. per week. On Monday a body of labourers, numbering from 150 to 200, assembled in the farm-yard of Mr. Swetman, a large farmer in Barford, stating their determination to get the advance they asked, and to obtain a Friday instead of a Saturday night's settlement. Ultimately, the rector of the parish, the Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave, endeavoured to compromise the matter. The reverend gentleman recommended a uniform rate of wages of 8s. per week; but this was rejected.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SPRING CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES FOR 1853.

HOM CIRCUIT.—Judges Alderson and Coleridge. Hertfordshire, Feb. 24, at Hertford; Essex, Feb. 28, at Chelmsford; Kent, March 7, at Maidstone; Sussex, March 14, at Lewes; Surrey, March 17, at Kingston-on-Thames.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Judges Talfourd and Williams. Berkshire, Feb. 28, at Reading; Oxfordshire, March 3, at Oxford; Worcestershire, March 8, at Worcester; City of Worcester, same day, at the Guildhall of the city; Staffordshire, March 12, at the Castle of Stafford; Shropshire, March 21, at Shrewsbury; Herefordshire, March 24, at Hereford; Monmouthshire, March 29, at Monmouth; Gloucestershire, April 2, at Gloucester; City of Gloucester, same day, at the Guildhall of the city; Suffolk, March 19, at Bury St. Edmunds.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Judges Lord Campbell, Pollock. Buckinghamshire, March 1, at Aylesbury; Bedfordshire, March 3, at Bedford; Huntingdonshire, March 7, at Huntingdon; Cambridgeshire, March 9, at Cambridge County Court; Norfolk, March 14, at the Castle of Norwich; City of Norwich, same day, at the Guildhall of the city; Suffolk, March 19, at Bury St. Edmunds.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Judges Earl and Crompton. Town and County of Southampton, Feb. 26, at the Castle of Winchester; Wilts, March 5, at New Sarum; Dorset, March 10, at Dorchester; Devonshire, March 12, at the Castle of Exeter; City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall, Exeter; Cornwall, March 19, at Bodmin; Somersetshire, March 26, at the Castle of Taunton.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Judges Cresswell and Martin. Lancashire, Feb. 17, at the Castle of Lancaster; Cumberland, Feb. 23, at Carlisle; Northumberland, Feb. 26, at Newcastle; Town of Newcastle, the same day; Durham, March 2, at Durham; Yorkshire, March 8, at the Castle of York; City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall, city of York; Lancashire (Liverpool), March 22, at New Courts, Liverpool.

The days for holding the Assize on the Midland, North, and South Wales Circuits have not been finally determined on.

Mr. Baron Platt will remain in town as the vacation judge.

ACHILLI v. NEWMAN.—The Court of Queen's Bench was crowded on Monday, to learn the sentence in this case of libel. Various affidavits in mitigation were read, and the Court was addressed by the Attorney-General, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, Mr. Bramwell, &c., for the defendant; and by Sir Frederick Thesiger, &c., on the other side. Mr. Justice Coleridge, as senior puisne Judge, pronounced sentence, of which we give the chief points. Addressing the defendant, he said that it now became his duty to pronounce the sentence of the Court for the misdemeanour of which the defendant had been convicted—that of having published a defamatory paper reflecting severely on the character of the prosecutor, Dr. Achilli. After alluding to the proceedings at the trial, his Lordship proceeded to say that his brethren and himself had thought it their bounden duty to consider whether the defendant's guilt was mitigated or aggravated by his plea, and the evidence which had been adduced to prove and disprove it. He spoke the sentiments of every member of the Court when he said, in the first place, that he was satisfied that Dr. Newman honestly believed in the truth of the allegations which he made against Dr. Achilli, and that he was a man who was incapable of uttering or publishing that which he believed to be untrue (a murmur of applause from a part of the court), and, in the next, that he composed and published the libel, not with any personal malice towards Dr. Achilli, but because Dr. Achilli had assailed that religion which the defendant valued above all things else in life.

There was an improbability in the story, that a man, represented to be so notoriously wicked, should have been dignified with high honours and entrusted by the Roman Catholic Church with the most delicate and responsible employments. Dr. Achilli having left that Church, the Court, of course, felt bound to consider the motives which might have actuated the witnesses who came forward to support that story; and it would be recollect that one of the witnesses said she had been directed to come for the honour and glory of the Church and Holy Mother of God. . . . The Court were not fully and entirely satisfied with the finding of the Jury. . . . In reading over the libel, he (Mr. Justice Coleridge) regretted to say, that, passing from the matter of the libel, he was compelled to observe on the manner in which it had been composed. He confessed that, as had been observed by counsel in the course of the arguments, he was touched with infinite shame and disgust. It totally departed from the usual style of the defendant's productions, and left him open to the very strong observations made against him. The sentence was not intended to be a matter of exultation to one side or the other. It was meted out simply and solely to answer the ends of justice. . . . One word more he would add. The great controversy between the two Churches might continue to go on for years yet; and if the defendant engaged in it for the future, he entreated he would employ his great abilities in a spirit of kindness to individuals, for the sake of his ardent, holy life, and our common Christianity. The sentence of the Court upon him was, that he pay a fine of £100 to the Queen, and that he be imprisoned in the first class of misdemeanants in the Queen's Prison until that fine be paid.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—William Hawkins Adams (who has been in the Post-office for twenty-four years, and received about £300 per annum) has been found guilty of embezzling money he had received by virtue of his office, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

John Parrott was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife. The jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter, and he was sentenced to be transported for life.

NEW COURT.—“Captain” Johnson was placed at the bar charged with stealing £600 in valuable securities, the property of Sarah Stewart. Mr. Ballantine, for the prosecution, applied for a postponement till next session, the poverty of Mrs. Stewart preventing her completing the necessary arrangements. After some discussion, the postponement was agreed to; and Mr. Parry applied to allow the prisoner, as it was only a misdemeanour, to put in bail. The Recorder, after consulting the counsel, consented: the “Captain” in £500; two sureties in £200 each, with a forty-eight hours' notice.

ALLEGED MURDER.—A middle-aged woman, named Elizabeth Vickers, was charged at the police-court, Lambeth, with having by violence caused the death of Mr. William Jones, a gentleman eighty-three years of age, and possessed of considerable property, with whom she had lived for some thirteen years as housekeeper. The death of Mr. Jones occurred about the 10th ult., and its causes were investigated by a jury, who returned a verdict of “Accidental death, caused by a fall.” Some facts recently discovered, led to her apprehension; and it now appears that the poor old gentleman had long been subjected to many violent blows and much cruel treatment. It appears that Mr. Jones was prevented by Vickers from seeing his nephews or any relation; that, in November, 1851, he invested £1000 in their joint names; that she was in the habit of drinking, and had obtained complete ascendancy over the deceased. Some neighbours deposed to their hearing repeatedly blows dealt on Mr. Jones; of his exclamations on such occasions of “Murder,” “Don't hurt me,” &c.; followed by groans such as would be caused by intense agony. The surgeon proved that the deceased had been violently struck about the head, face, and also on the knees—indeed that Mr. Jones was covered with bruises. Other evidence was given, showing the prisoner had uniformly treated him harshly and badly. In the end, the magistrate decided that the witness present should be bound over in the usual recognisances to prosecute, so that they might not be put to the trouble of attending on a future day. The prisoner, who seemed to treat the master with a nonchalance amounting to levity, was then removed from the bar.

PURSUIT OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP, AND CAPTURE OF A THIEF ON BOARD.—A man named Stewart, president of an Odd Fellows' Lodge, absconded from Masbro, Yorkshire, last week, with a considerable sum of money belonging to the club. It was suspected that he had sailed in the Niagara packet, about half an hour previously to the arrival of the constable. A boat was engaged, and after an exciting chase they arrived alongside, when, on making known the nature of their visit, the vessel was brought to, and all the passengers summoned on deck. Amongst them Stewart was detected, and handed over to the officer, and the ship resumed its course. Stewart has been committed for trial.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Her Majesty's cutter *Margaret* was on duty in Lundy Roads, on the 28th ult., in company with a brig belonging to Bristol, bound to Africa, when, at about three P.M., another brig was observed, with an ensign flying in her main rigging. The crew of the cutter, taking it for a signal of distress, put the commander and three hands on board the brig, which at once proceeded to their assistance. On boarding they found she belonged to the same owner as the other brig, and left Bristol on the same day, agreeing if they met to hoist a signal by which they should recognise each other. This was the supposed signal of distress. The boat thereupon left, but it is supposed that it must have been swamped, as it was found next morning at Hartland, and up to the present time no intelligence has been received of the crew.

HORRIBLE FATE OF A BOAT'S CREW.—A shocking catastrophe happened on the great West Hoyle Bank, near the mouth of the Dee, to three mariners who had gone to examine a vessel which had been wrecked in the course of Sunday. Reaching the edge of the sand, they secured their boat by fastening the painter round the boat-hook, which they drove into the sand. The sands are hard and dry when the tide is out, in which state of apparent security they found them on landing. Having reached the spot where the wreck lay, they were about returning when they were alarmed at observing the boat adrift, and the tide rapidly covering the sand. Some boatmen, a considerable distance off, observed the unhappy fellows rushing about holding up handkerchiefs, &c., in the hope of attracting attention. No help came, however; and in little more than an hour the sea swept over the entire range of the bank, and the poor fellows perished.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There appears only one steeple-chase for the ensuing week, viz. Bath, on Thursday, where some good sport may be anticipated. The Coursing fixtures, however, are numerous, no less than nine having been arranged, chiefly for the amusement of the fêtes in the north. They stand thus:—Monday: Newmarket, Newcastle (Eldon Stakes), and Workington; Tuesday: Malton, and Thirsk. Wednesday: Newcastle (Highlander). Thursday: Knipe, Scar, and Sundorne. Friday: Brough.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The “working men” mustered in force this afternoon, and backers being in the vein, a good deal of business was transacted, the great gun being Contentment, who it will be observed was backed for the three Handicaps and the Derby! The quotations, which ranged over half-a-dozen engagements, averaged at the close as follows:—

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP		
6 to 1 agst Contentment (t)	25 to 1 agst Lamp (t)	30 to 1 agst Tavistock (t)
25 to 1 — Snowdon Dunhill (taken)	30 to 1 — Tiptshore (t)	33 to 1 — Wedding-day fly (taken)
9 to 1 agst Miss Mowbray (t)	11 to 1 agst Oscar (t)	12 to 1 agst Half-and-half (t)
15 to 1 agst Peter Laurie	15 to 1 agst Richard Primmer (t)	66 to 1 agst Babette (t)
	40 to 1 — Little Jack (t)	66 to 1 — Tremble (t)
20 to 1 — Constantine (t)	50 to 1 — Friday (t)	66 to 1 — Tickton (t)
20 to 1 — Trifile (t)	50 to 1 — Goldfinch (t)	100 to 1 — Leopold (t)
40 to 1 — Mountain Deer (t)	50 to 1 — Truth (t)	100 to 1 — Rosalba (t)
40 to 1 — Contentment	12 to 1 agst Tavistock (t)	100 to 1 — Maria (t)
	12 to 1 agst Herbert (t)	
10 to 1 agst West Australian (t)	15 to 1 agst Cinema (t)	17 to 1 agst Sittingbourne (t)
	40 to 1 agst Contentment (t)	OAKS.
6 to 1 agst Catherine Hayes		9 to 1 agst The Queen (t)

LIVERPOOL STREPECHASE.—
CHESTER CUP.—
DERBY.—
NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—
BERRY.—
10 to 1 agst West Australian (t)

MONDAY.—
From time to time we have heard of the discovery of diamonds in the Gold-diggings; and on some occasions gems have been brought to this country supposed to be diamonds, which, very much to the disappointment of the possessors, have proved to be merely white topazes. Sir Thomas Mitchell has, however, now proved the fact of the existence of diamonds in the Gold-diggings of New South Wales. The Surveyor-General has brought to this country a diamond and other gems found in the Gold-diggings of Ophir. This gem has been placed in the Museum of Practical Geology; and since in that establishment it has been examined by some of the most practised judges of diamonds in the metropolis, all of whom declare it to be a jewel of the finest water.

IRON PAVEMENTS.—Workmen are paving Howard-street, Boston, U.S., with cast-iron. The pavement is composed of circular boxes of cast-iron, about twelve inches in diameter, and five inches in height, divided into six compartments, so small as not to admit the hoof of a horse. These spaces will be filled with gravel, but some other substances, such as a composition of asphaltum and sand or gravel, may be found more suitable. The surface of the pavement is grooved to prevent horses from slipping, and on the outer edge of each box are keys which fit into the edges of the surrounding boxes, thus binding the whole firmly together. The streets will be filled with a net-work of iron, filled in with a substance to produce a smooth and durable surface.

THE WEATHER IN RUSSIA.—A gentleman from Russia states that the atmospheric revolution, influencing the weather at this season of the year, has affected Russia in a most extraordinary manner. He says that a universal thaw prevails throughout Russia; all the ice is broken up—the weather mild and cose—and a deluge of rain falling. In consequence, the sledges in common use at this season are abandoned for carriages, where boats are not required.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although a moderate amount of money stock has been purchased on private account, the Consol Market has been in an uncertain state during the whole of the week. The fluctuations have been numerous, and prices have tended downwards. The leading causes of the decline in the quotations are—the non-arrival of large quantities of gold known to be on passage from Australia—the rumours about to the effect that the Russian Government is about to contract a new loan of £6,500,000, at 4 or 4½ per cent, for railway purposes—and the continuous shipments of the precious metals to St. Petersburgh, Sydney, and Port Phillip. The demand for money out of doors has continued very active; yet we understand that most of the brokers are opposed to the opinion that it will become dearer. Looking to the great activity in our manufacturing district, the rapid extension of our Australian trade, and the advance in the value of most articles of commerce, we can scarcely anticipate a low range in the rates of discount for some considerable period.

The exchanges show an adverse state of things, as regards this country; gold being 0.48 per cent dearer in Paris than in London; 0.35 per cent dearer at Hamburg than here; whilst at New York, gold is 0.08 per cent dearer in London. Under these circumstances, it is idle to presume that any large shipments of the precious metals will yet be made to this side. The last steamer from New York brought no specie; but we have had an arrival of rather over 1,000,000 dollars from Mexico, the Pacific, and the W. Indies, and amongst which are 25,000 dollars on account of the Mexican dividends. The accounts from Mexico are of a character calculated seriously to affect the interests of the bondholders in this country.

The following statement shows the position of the note circulation of the United Kingdom, when compared with the same period last year:—

	1852.	1853.
Bank of England ..	£18,784,976 ..	£22,455,172 ..
Joint-stock Banks ..	8,371,061 ..	3,548,114 ..
Joint-stock Banks ..	2,678,427 ..	2,914,077 ..
Total in England ..	24,834,474 ..	28,997,363 ..
Scotland ..	3,356,974 ..	3,704,064 ..
Ire and ..	4,726,767 ..	5,685,441 ..
United Kingdom ..	£32,918,215 ..	£38,386,868 ..

The above shows an increase of £4,162,653 in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of £5,228,653 in the circulation of the United Kingdom, when compared with the same period last year.

The average stock of bullion in the Bank of England during the month ending on the 24th of December, was £21,308,225, being an increase of £4,265,055 as compared with the same period in the previous year. The Irish and Scotch banks have increased the supply by £599,878.

On Monday Consols were heavy and drooping, both for money and time. Very few of the leading jobbers evinced any disposition to operate. Bank Stock was done at 227½ to 228½. The Three per Cent Consols were 99½; the Three per Cent Reduced, 99½ to 100½; the Three-and-a-quarter per Cents, New, 97½; Ditto, Five per Cents, New Bonds, 103½; India Bonds sold at 65s. to 69s.; and Exchequer Bills, 61s. pm. The quotations fluctuated to some extent both on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday Bank Stock was marked 228½. The Three per Cents Reduced were 99½; the Three per Cent Consols, 99½ to 100½; Ditto, for the Account, 99½; the Three per Cent and a Quarter per Cent, 100½ to 101½. India Bonds were done at 65s. to 67s.; and Exchequer Bills, 58s. to 55s. pm. Long Annuities marked 6-7½. In the latter securities very few investments have been made.

All Foreign Bonds have met an unusually heavy market. Prices, almost generally have given way to some extent. A loan of £570,000 has been contracted for at Madrid, upon the security of the clergy lands. On Thursday Brazilian Five per Cents were quoted at 102½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents New, 97½; Ditto, Five per Cents, New Bonds, 103½; Equador, 5½; Mexican Three per Cents, 92½; Ditto, for the Account, 92½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 87½ ex. div.; Spanish Five per Cents, 46½; Ditto, New, Deferred, 22½; Ditto, Passive, 5½; Austrian Five per Cents, 87; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 97½.

Miscellaneous shares have been in very moderate request. Australian Agricultural have sold at 226 to 230; Fife River Land and Mineral, 8½ to 9½ prem.; South Australian Land, 43 to 45; Van Diemen's Land, 1½ to 2½; North British Australian, 1½ to 2½ prem.; Union Bank of Australia, 72 to 73; Bank of Australasia, 81 to 82; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 81 to 82; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 1 to 1½ prem.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 7½ to 1½ prem.; Great Nugget Vein, 2½ to 3½ prem.; London and Westminster Bank, 36½; Oriental, 45 to 46½; General Steam Navigation, 30; General Screw Steam, 52 to 53; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 83 to 88; and Royal Mail Steam, 82 to 82½.

The shares of the Golden Mountain Company have been expunged from the official list by the committee of the Stock Exchange.

There has been a very dull market for all railway shares, both English and foreign, at depressed rates. The total “calls” for the present month are £543,640, of which £458,640 is by foreign companies, though the proportion due from English proprietors is not known. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 27½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 4½; Caledonian, 62½; Chester and Holyhead, 22½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 44½; East Anglian, 5½; Eastern Counties, 12½; East Lancashire, 7½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 6½; Great Northern Stock, 7½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 10½; Great Western, 88½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76½; Ditto, Fifths, 10½; Leeds Northern, 15½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London, Tilbury, and

Southend, 5½; London and Brighton, 106; London and North-Western, 118½; Ditto, Fishes, 14½; London and South-Western, 89½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29; Midland, 76½; Newry and Enn

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

THE ball season has arrived. The Tuileries has already thrown open its salons for a grand Court-ball. The aristocracy and the Ministers



TALMA MANTELET.

will soon follow suit. The Senate are preparing a grand *fête*, and the example will be pretty generally followed. The nuptial *fêtes* of the Emperor and Empress will yield us an ample harvest of toilettes, which will fix the fashions for the ensuing London season. At present we merely give the general ideas of their taste. Next month we hope to give them in detail. The gentlemen's costume, richly embroidered with gold and silver, ordered for the state balls, have induced the ladies to abandon the simplicity of the preceding year's dress, and even the young ladies' dresses are all richly dight with the precious metals. Thus, flounces are embroidered with a rich gold wreath, hitherto of flowers.

For young ladies, dresses are made of organdi, net, crape, sprinkled with gold and silver, or slight flowers sprinkled over a plain ground, generally white. The flounces are still in fashion; but the tunic is again appearing. It does not become everybody; but slender persons can wear it to advantage. It is made in various ways: some are opened at the side and tied up with bows or flowers; others are raised at the side; a third have several skirts: indeed, they are varied as much as possible, according to the taste and stature of the person. The edges of the tunic are embroidered or trimmed with gold and silver rings alternated, and the two flounces of the petticoat are trimmed to match.

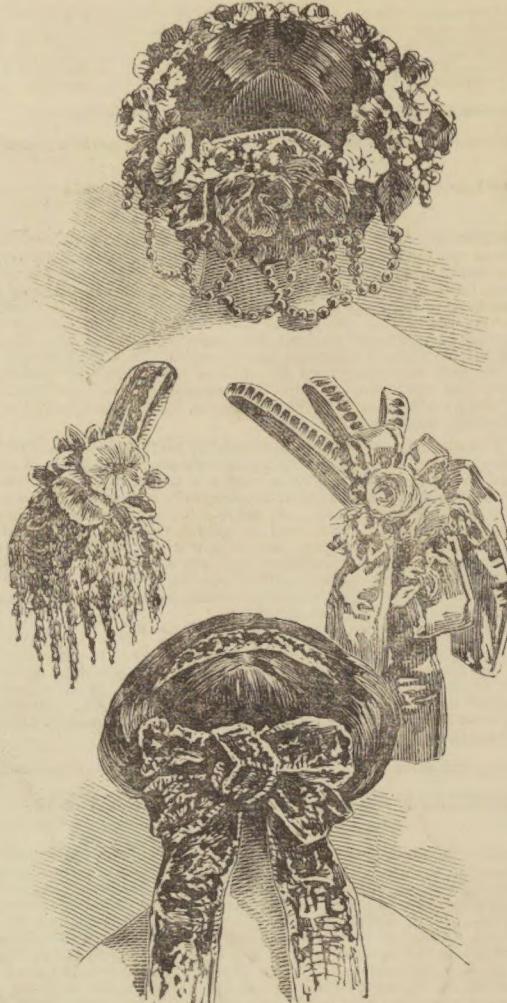
For young persons we have also seen dresses made of silk gauze, with three or four flounces, which have each three dull satin stripes. The body, berthe Lavallière, is trimmed with satin stripes; in front, long falling ribbons are added. These dresses, whatever be their make or stuff, either with flounces or tunics, are worn immoderately full, and puffing out. This does not much agree with the rage which exists of packing in drawing-rooms three times more people than they can accommodate.

The head-dresses are of diamonds; but these are exceptions. Flowers are often interspersed with gold and silver, particularly in foliage. This mingling should be made with taste, and the flowers should always predominate. Other head-dresses are made with coloured ribbons, interwoven with gold. There are also some made of ribbons and flowers, variegated with gold beads of different sizes. Head-dresses of gold lace are also very *recherché*.

To descend from these drawing-room toilettes to those worn for going out. Bonnets have not undergone much alteration, and the mildness of the season is the cause of the non-appearance of bonnets made completely of stuff; but they are all made of velvet, satin, taffetas, alternated with lace; and the violet shade is the most worn. Dresses are still made in the same way as heretofore, and, with mantelets, are waiting for cold weather, to change their fashion.

Another *coiffure* is composed of a coronet of roses without leaves, very small over the forehead, enlarging at the ears, and again decreasing behind the head. Small diamond butterflies, of different sizes, are placed at irregular distances among the roses. The plait of hair forms a coronet with a mass of frized ringlets inside, fastened by a half-wreath of very small roses imitating a comb.

A bonnet of pink terry velvet and satin is worn. A blonde edge; the front is of drawn satin, with two biases of scolloped terry velvet, the point edged with a wide white blonde, reaching the open edge. The crown is round, and covered with a *fanchon* of terry velvet, scolloped at the edge, and cut on the bias. Two pink feathers are placed at each



GARLAND AND COIFFURES.

ear, very near the edge of the bonnet, so as to turn inside and mix with the trimmings of the cap, which is of moss-rosebuds and long black velvet ends.

A more simple bonnet is of black velvet, trimmed with *coques* of very broad groselle satin ribbon, mixed with *coques* of black velvet. A black ostrich feather, knotted with groselle silk on the left side, and a bunch of velvet rings floating at the right ear.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Velvet and Lace Bonnet, with black crown, trimmed with jet, and bunches of flowers on the sides.

Talma Mantelet, with velvet hood, and plain black taffeta dress.

Ball-dress, of white cashmere, lined with white wadded silk, tied over the bosom by a frog trimmed with two tassels. Round the garment is a trimming of a silk ribbon, of various shades, with gold.

Garland of Flowers, interspersed with gold beads, and leaves partly concealing a metal comb.

Coiffure of Flowers, with a garland of velvet ribbon.
Coiffure of Ribbon, with a bunch of roses.



PROMENADE DRESS.

Coiffure for a Young Lady.—Silk ribbons of various colours, interwoven with gold.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE BERNSE ALPS.

THE panorama of these portions of the mighty range of the Switzerland Alps, in all their variety of form and picturesque beauty, is among the most interesting of holiday exhibitions. The view is taken from the top of the Faulhorn; and the section we have engraved represents the Wirthshaus, or Inn, with the summits of the Wetterhorn, the Schreckhorn, and the Finsteraarhorn in the background, and the Simelihorn in the front of the picture—bulwarks of nature, conceived in her grandest moods, and executed on the boldest scale. The whole of the scene is exhibited under the magic influence of a fine sunset, at which time the slanting rays are reflected from the Alpine snows in hues of glowing pink. When it is remembered that the scene of Byron's "Manfred" is laid among these Alps, the mind possessed of any literary associations in contemplating the "beauty" here "sleeping in the lap of horror," cannot fail to rise to a poetical elevation, and partake, in a degree, of the enthusiasm that inspired the creations of the "Noble Childe." We envy the sojourner at the Wirthshaus, who, reposing in one of its twenty-four sleeping apartments, may waken early enough to view the magnificent sunrise over the valley of Grindelwald and the lake of Brienz. Here are the heights, wearing their "brilliant crowns of everlasting snow;" the glaciers, and the craggy peaks, among which is conspicuous in our Illustration the cold and restless mass of the Ober Grindelwald Glacier, the most remarkable of all in this sublime region, familiar as it is with such "motionless torrents, silent cataracts," that "put on the aspect of a tumbling ocean's foam, frozen in a moment." Such a scene carries with it its own warrant; and our readers will do well to pay Mr. Burford's Panorama a visit, and thus interpret by the eye the descriptions of our best modern poets, who have revelled in the kind of scenery here portrayed.



VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE FAULHORN, FROM BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE BERNSE ALPS.